

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A BILL TO MAKE CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE PRODUCTS ELECTRONICALLY AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC

HON. CHRISTOPHER SHAYS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, Representatives PRICE, MORELLA, MCHALE, MEEHAN, WHITE and I are introducing a bill that will make CRS products available on a web site accessible by the public. Senators MCCAIN, COATS, FAIRCLOTH and ASHCROFT are introducing the same bill in the Senate.

Under the bill, Issue Briefs, Reports, and Authorization and Appropriation products will be made available 30 days after the first day that the information is made available to Members of Congress through the Congressional Research Service Web site. This delay will make sure that CRS has carried out its primary statutory duty of informing Congress before releasing information to the public. Also, it will allow CRS to verify that its products are accurate and ready for public release.

The bill requires the Director of CRS to make the information available in a practical and reasonable manner. In addition, the public will not be allowed to write responses or research requests directly to CRS. Members of Congress will still be able to make confidential requests which will not be released to the public.

Congress has worked to make itself more open and accessible to the public. I have yet to hear of a strong policy reason why we should not allow the public to access this information. This bill will enable us to further engage the public in the legislative process and fulfill one of our missions as legislators to educate our constituents about the issues that affect our times.

TRIBUTE TO MARY CULP

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mary Culp, who has served as the President of the Woodland Hills Chamber of Commerce for the past year.

Ralph Waldo Emerson once said, "To laugh often and much: to win the respect of intelligent people and the affection of children, to earn the appreciation of honest critics and endure the betrayal of false friends; to appreciate beauty, to find the best in others, to leave the world a bit better whether by a healthy child, a garden patch, or a redeemed social condition; to know even one life has breathed easier because you lived. This is to have succeeded."

Mary has dedicated a significant amount of time and energy to improving the standard of

living for citizens in our community. For over a decade, she has played a leadership role in the Woodland Hills Chamber of Commerce.

Mary was selected as Member of the Year in 1987, and since that point she has held a variety of positions, including the Vice President of Membership, Vice President of Programs and the Vice President of Community Affairs. She is also the Director of the Foundation for Pierce College and the founder of a networking organization called the Calabasas Business Link.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in honoring the dedication of Mary Culp. She has worked diligently to improve our community and is a role model for the citizens of Los Angeles.

GLOBAL WARMING

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, November 19, 1997 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

GLOBAL WARMING AND THE KYOTO SUMMIT

Later this year the United States will participate in an international meeting in Kyoto, Japan to discuss the problem of global warming. Global warming refers to a process by which manmade and natural emissions of carbon dioxide and other gases build up in the Earth's atmosphere and trap radiated heat coming from the Earth's surface. Normally, forests, grasslands and oceans absorb most of these gases and recycle them—so that while global temperatures might fluctuate over time, the overall system would be in balance.

The large-scale industrial development in this country and around the world, particularly in the last 100 years, many be upsetting that natural balance. Scientists believe that man is now generating more greenhouse gases than the environment can handle, thus causing global temperatures to rise. Over the last century the Earth's average surface temperature has increased by about 1 degree Fahrenheit. While one degree may not seem like much, it can mean significant changes in sea levels, crop harvests and weather patterns. For example, sea levels over the last 100 years have risen by 4 to 6 inches, resulting in thousands of miles of lost shoreline around the world.

The issue for U.S. leaders is how to respond to global climate change. Environmentalists and our allies in the industrialized world are urging the U.S. to take the lead in curtailing greenhouse gas emissions, primarily because we generate more of those gases than anybody else. Others say that limiting emissions in this way would have harmful effects on the U.S. economy and U.S. consumers. The challenge is to develop a policy which balances concerns about the global environment with concerns about our economic well-being.

The risks of global warming: Scientists generally agree that manmade emissions have

an impact on the global environment, but are uncertain about the precise effects of human activity over time. They say that the range of possible outcomes is enormous—from modest benefits in some regions to total disaster in others. For example, we know that greenhouse gas emissions are up by 3.4% for 1996, as compared to an 8% combined increase over the previous six years, and that the ten warmest years on record have all occurred since 1980. We don't know, however, how much those manmade emissions contributed to the temperature increase.

The effects of global warming have been well documented, from the shrinking of glaciers and rise in sea levels, to changes in weather patterns. Higher average temperatures mean more evaporation of surface water, causing drought in some areas of the world and abnormally heavy rainfall in other areas. Some scientists predict more dramatic changes in the future. In the Midwest, for example, some are predicting that the Great Lakes will shrink, that the region will experience more unpredictable and violent weather patterns, and that over time Indiana farmers will have to shift to growing wheat and cotton rather than corn and soybeans.

The global debate: There are two sets of issues arising from any plan to curtail emissions of greenhouse gases. The first involves disputes between countries that are industrialized, such as the United States, Japan and Germany, and those that are developing, such as China and India. Industrialized countries account for more than 75% of carbon dioxide emissions, primarily from burning gasoline and other fossil fuels. The United States alone produces 20% of all greenhouse gases, even though we have only 4% of the world's population. Developing countries, in contrast, account for less than 33% of all global emissions, but that figure is expected to reach 50% in the next 10 years. The U.S. takes the position that an agreement to reduce greenhouse gases will be effective only if both the industrialized and developing countries agree to curb future levels of emissions. The developing countries respond that such restrictions will deny them the benefits of future economic growth, and keep their people poor relative to the industrialized world.

The second set of issues relates to how a global agreement would affect the U.S. economy and U.S. consumers. U.S. businesses say that an agreement would force them to adopt expensive pollution control methods, and that those costs would be passed on to consumers in the form of higher prices on gas, electricity and other goods. The net effect would be to slow economic growth and cut jobs. Environmentalists respond that U.S. industry made similar warnings about passage of the Clean Air Act, and those predictions did not come true. They argue that, despite the Clean Air standards, the U.S. is now enjoying a sustained period of economic growth and has the strongest economy in the world.

President's proposal: The President recently outlined a plan to curb U.S. emissions of greenhouse gases. He has proposed that the U.S. reduce emissions to 1990 levels, but do so over the next 10 to 14 years. European countries were calling for more rapid reductions. The President's plan would earmark \$5 billion in tax cuts and spending to spur energy efficiency and the development of new

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

pollution control technologies, and would insist that developing countries set emission targets as well. Finally, the President proposes to develop a global market-based system to curb emissions, under which countries and businesses can earn "credits" for reducing emissions below targeted levels and sell those credits to countries and businesses which have exceeded their targets. The U.S. uses such a trading system to curb emissions of certain pollutants which cause smog and acid rain.

Conclusion: The scientific consensus is that human activity is having an impact on the environment and Earth's climate. The question, then, is how best to respond. I do not support a "crash" program to reduce these emissions. The sky is not falling, but is slowly filling up with greenhouse gases. I favor a gradual program of reducing emissions that takes special care to protect the economy.

The President's plan, on the whole, is balanced and reasonable. It provides a long lead time for curtailing emissions, invests in energy efficiency and cleaner technologies, and proposes market-based solutions. Since the problem is global, the response must be global, and we should encourage global emissions trading and the participation of all countries, including developing countries.

Forming a proposal to fight global warming is the easy part. The tough part will be selling it to a world that wants us to do more, and to the American people, who are skeptical about the science and the need for action. The debate is only beginning.

REMEMBERING LOUIS J. ADAMIE "MR. SCOREBOARD"

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY
OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to share with our colleagues a *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* article about a great American and remarkable individual, Mr. Louis J. Adamie. Lou was a valiant warrior and leader in the struggle for justice and equality. His tireless efforts helped to change the Democratic Party and to shape the American political system. Lou also was a grand sportsman and will long be remembered for his contributions to major league baseball. It is my hope that our colleagues will find inspiration in his story titled, "Lou J. Adamie, 83; Was 'Mr. Scoreboard' In Big League Baseball Lore."

LOUIS J. ADAMIE, 83; WAS 'MR. SCOREBOARD'
IN BIG LEAGUE BASEBALL LORE

Louis J. "Mr. Scoreboard" Adamie, a major league baseball scorekeeper in St. Louis for more than four decades, died Saturday (Sept. 13, 1997) at DePaul Health Center in Bridgeton after a long illness. He was 83.

Mr. Adamie, of St. John, worked for both the St. Louis Cardinals and the old Browns baseball teams here for 41 seasons as the scoreboard operator, first at the old Sportsmen's Park and later at Busch Stadium.

In 1940, Mr. Adamie strolled into the old Sportsmen's Park as a teenager, seeking the field announcer's job; instead, he was hired as scoreboard operator, keeping track of every run, pitch and error, not only in St. Louis, but also scores at other major league parks.

Between the 1941 and 1982 seasons, Mr. Adamie kept score and tracked every pitch in 4,350 games, including seven World Series and five All-Star games. The last game he worked was Game 7 of the 1982 World Series.

Sometime in the 1940s, Mr. Adamie took on additional duties as the first press box public-address announcer at a major league park. In the mid-1950s when Anheuser-Busch Cos. Inc. bought the Cardinals, Mr. Adamie became one of the first scoreboard operators in the country to run an animated display board that, in later years, would be common at most major league ballparks.

In 1968, he was inducted into the communications wing of the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, N.Y., where he remained the only scoreboard operator recognized in Cooperstown. He also was honored by the St. Louis Sports Hall of Fame. In 1994, the Baseball Writers of America awarded him the Harry Mitauer Good Times award for his work in baseball. Mr. Adamie also worked as a broadcaster at WEW radio here, and for many years, he was host of sports talk shows on the radio. He was known for his "Diamond Diary" radio show.

In addition to his baseball work, Mr. Adamie was active in area Democratic politics. From the 1930s to the 1960s, he was secretary of the St. Louis City Democratic Committee, where he helped organize many political campaigns and fund-raising events. Mr. Adamie also was involved in numerous charitable organizations, including being one of the first Globe-Democrat Old Newsboys carriers. He also organized charitable bowling tournaments for the St. Louis area March of Dimes. Mr. Adamie was also active in the Legion of 1000 Men.

Visitation will be from 2 p.m. to 9 p.m. Tuesday at Alexander Funeral Home, 11101 St. Charles Rock Road, St. Ann. A funeral service will be held at 11 a.m. Wednesday at the funeral home. Burial will be at Mount Lebanon Cemetery.

Among the survivors are his wife of 52 years, Helena Lampe Adamie; and a son, Rick L. Adamie of St. John.

MOUNT VERNON HEIGHTS CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, this year, the good parishioners of the Mount Vernon Heights Congregational Church celebrate the church's 100th anniversary. The history of the church is actually longer when we remember that it was in 1892 that its meetings began in the Garden Avenue School. The church became fully organized in 1896 with the Rev. F.B. Kellogg named pastor of the new church. By the following year the congregation had grown so large that it moved to a barn on Bedford Avenue and, on July 4th of that year, the new church was dedicated.

By 1910 the church has become self-supporting and in 1916 construction on the current building was started. The church, a New England colonial design reflecting a post Civil War spirit of unity and self determination, was completed by 1922. Subsequently a sanctuary was added as well as tower chime.

The Mount Vernon Heights Congregational Church has always practiced community activism as well as charitable works and community projects, such as its youth seminars and elderly centers.

The Church also is part of the annual pulpit exchanges in which ministers from 19 churches deliver sermons at sister churches.

The Church is justly proud of its fellowship of many denominations and its ministers of

many differing ethnic and social backgrounds. The Rev. Maximilian Bernard Surjadinata, pastor since 1988, was born in Indonesia. I warmly congratulate the Mount Vernon Heights Congregational Church on its centenary and for its wonderful accomplishments in those hundred years.

CONGRATULATING GIACOMO LEONE

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Giacomo Leone of La Salle, Illinois on being named the 1997 recipient of the Illinois Theater Association's Award of Honor. This award is given in honor of individuals for exceptional service to the ITA and the drama profession.

Mr. Leone a speech and drama instructor at Illinois Valley Community College has staged over 70 productions in his 21 years at IVCC, and has been active in the Illinois Theater Association serving as both President and Treasurer. Giacomo Leone's commitment to the arts in Illinois and my district can be witnessed through the countless hours Giacomo spends working on committees, and through his work as a director, playwright and composer at IVCC.

In 1987 and 1988, Giacomo Leone took his act on the road to Northeastern University of Technology in Shenyang in the People's Republic of China. There Giacomo taught English, Business Communication, and social amenities to Chinese graduate students who were going to work in the United States. Mr. Leone also acted as an advisor in foreign languages to the university faculty. During his time in China, Giacomo used his bilingual skills serving as a liaison between the Hong Kong-Illinois office, and the Illinois office in Shenyang.

Through hard work and devotion, Giacomo has shared his love of the stage with audiences and students from Illinois and around the world. From La Salle to Shenyang, Giacomo Leone's impact on the lives of all who know him is not only worthy of recognition by this body, but, his commitment to the arts and our children should act as a model for all.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud Mr. Leone's commitment to the arts, his students at IVCC and the local community. At a time when service to the community has become more important than ever in enriching the lives of our children, Giacomo Leone has stepped forward to do his part.

I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Mr. Leone, and I wish him, his wife Beth, and their four children the very best.

TRIBUTE TO DR. MIHRAN AGBABIAN

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Mihran Agabian, founding

President and President Emeritus of the American University of Armenia.

Sir Francis Bacon said that "Knowledge itself is power." As a man who has dedicated his career to furthering educational opportunities for students around the world, Mihran has ensured that future generations will be armed with the knowledge to understand and resolve the complex challenges they face. He has been particularly active in the Armenian community, and using his skills and resources has worked tirelessly to improve the standard of education in Armenia.

Mihran's specialized degree and engineering background afforded him several opportunities, including the position of Chairman of the Civil Engineering Department at the University of Southern California. During his time at U.S.C., Mihran concentrated on turning a practically non-existent structural laboratory into one of the best in California, and as director of the environmental program, he integrated environmental research into a unified program in civil engineering. Mihran's expertise led him to Armenia in December of 1988 after an earthquake destroyed countless buildings, leaving over 25,000 people dead and more than 500,000 people homeless.

This experience left a remarkable impression on Mihran and led to the idea of establishing an educational institution of higher learning to help Armenia regain some of what it had lost in the field of education. Three years later, on the day that the Armenian Parliament declared independence, the American University of Armenia opened its doors to young scholars. As a driving force behind the creation and success of this institution, Mihran assumed the position of President and has continued to lead the University as a pre-eminent educational institution in Armenia.

Mihran's distinguished career has been highlighted by several honors, including being named "Man of the Year" by the Armenian Professional Society in 1978; "Distinguished Engineering Educator of the Year" by the Institute for the Advancement of Engineering in 1992; and most recently receiving the Kabakjian Award for Science/Engineering of the Armenian Students Association in 1996. He and his wife play an active role in several community events and organizations.

As an educator and a visionary, Mihran has provided the students of Armenia with the tools they need to improve their standard of living. In an uncertain, turbulent world, these students are armed with the knowledge to address issues that will not only affect their own lives, but the lives of many future generations.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in paying tribute to Dr. Mihran Agabian for the outstanding work he has done for the Armenian community.

THE ASIAN ECONOMIC CRISIS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, January 28, 1998 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE ASIAN ECONOMIC CRISIS

Over the last several months, the economic news has been dominated by the crisis in

East Asia— gyrations in stock markets, widespread business and banking failures, and the sharp decline of currencies throughout the region. Americans are concerned when our stock market fluctuates in response; they wonder about our role in responding to the crisis; and they worry about the overall impact of the crisis on the U.S. economy.

What is the crisis? The economic turmoil in East Asia is largely a banking and investment crisis linked to a collapse of investor confidence. Because East Asian economies are closely tied together, a series of problems—starting with a flawed exchange rate policy in Thailand this past summer—have quickly spilled over into neighboring countries. Five countries have been hit the hardest—Thailand, Indonesia, South Korea, and to a lesser extent, Malaysia and the Philippines—but a total of thirteen countries have been affected. Taken together, these economies comprise approximately a third of the world economy. The sums of money involved make this the largest economic crisis in recent years, far larger than the Latin American debt crisis of the 1980s or the Mexican peso crisis in 1995.

What caused it? For several years, Pacific Rim countries were growing rapidly. A huge wave of investment poured into these "Asian tiger" countries, but much of it was invested unwisely. In a word, there was too much of everything: over-investment, over-lending, and over-building, in ill-conceived real estate and industrial projects; over-saving, diverting the buying power from people; and over-guidance, with too many bureaucrats and government officials deciding which companies receive loans and investment. The region's successes obscured banking and financial systems rife with mismanagement and corruption. People ignored warning signs in the booming, rapidly changing economies, and overlooked the lack of reliable information and financial system safeguards.

How serious is the crisis? The Asian financial turmoil represents a serious threat to global prosperity. We are clearly at a critical moment for Asia. The outlook today is better than it was a few weeks ago, with most markets showing signs of recovery. Yet we should not be complacent. The problem is that the loss of confidence can be highly contagious. If, for example, Indonesia's economy collapses, so could other nearby economies, and that could take down markets across the world. In addition, although the crisis has not spread to China, it faces some of the same problems as its neighbors. So clearly the main concern is that the crisis not worsen and spread.

What is the impact on the U.S.? Most experts believe that the current turmoil will have a modest but meaningful impact on the U.S. Our economy is fundamentally strong and should be able to weather the current crisis. Moreover, as a result of our own financial crises in 1929 and in the 1980s, protections have been put in place to prevent most of the problems the East Asian economies are experiencing.

On the negative side, the U.S. will likely see its trade deficit grow as changes in exchange rates make imports cheaper and our exports more expensive. Some U.S. companies could see lower profits and some job loss, and wages could be held down. The experts think that U.S. economic growth for 1998 could be cut by up to a point, to around 2%. On the positive side, cheaper imports mean lower prices for consumers and should help keep down inflation in the U.S. In addition, our interest rates are falling, as investors worried about East Asia shift their funds to the U.S. That means, for example, lower home mortgage rates for Americans.

A greater fear is that the problems may undermine the political stability of the re-

gion and affect U.S. security interests. South Korea and Indonesia, for example, play an enormously important role in maintaining regional stability. Some governments in the region have fallen, and others could fall. In addition, there could be resentment against the United States because of its role in proposing tough solutions for the area's economies.

What steps are being taken to deal with the crisis? The greatest challenge now facing these economies is to restore investor confidence and financial market credibility. Several steps are needed.

First, because the crisis basically involves lending from private financial institutions around the world to private banks and companies in the region, these private lenders are being urged to renegotiate their loans to make it easier for borrowers to repay. Second, all the bad debt that remains hidden needs to be exposed so the full extent of what is needed to fix the problem is known. There has to be more transparency and better oversight of the financial systems of developing countries. Third, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is extending emergency funds to beleaguered countries, in exchange for assurances that they will make economic reforms that will help ensure their ability to repay their loans. The U.S. has pressed the IMF to seek tough reforms, and the U.S. and other countries have agreed to provide emergency assistance if IMF money proves inadequate. The IMF is producing results in the region, but its role and accountability are being challenged. Fourth, we need an improved international financial mechanism in which both borrowers and lenders, who may now be bailed out, will pay a price and be subject to the consequences of their actions and the disciplines of the market. Fifth, Japan clearly needs to stimulate its economy. It has a special responsibility as the dominant economic power in the region to boost its economy in order to absorb more of the exports of its struggling neighbors. Finally, President Clinton needs to speak to the American people and to the world about the financial crisis. He needs to explain why bailouts are needed, how a collapse can harm our security, and how it can be contagious. His economic strategy must be shown to advance his security strategy and America's interests around the world.

What is the region's long-term outlook? Correcting the financial problems discovered in East Asia will take some time, and many difficult steps lie ahead. But the long-term outlook for the region is not bleak. Countries can still build on the strengths that fueled the "Asian tiger" economies in the first place, including a strong savings rate and a well-educated and motivated workforce. In addition, the crisis is driving Asian leaders to adopt market-oriented reforms of the kind favored by the U.S.—economic systems that are more open, liberalized, deregulated, and transparent. Because of the crisis, countries across the globe are seeing the advantages of open, accountable governments and financial systems.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE TAXMAN V. PISCATAWAY CASE

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, when the Black Leadership Forum decided to finance the settlement of the *Taxman v. Pascataway*, many outside the civil rights community asked

"why?". The Supreme Court has agreed to hear arguments and the case was said to be perfect for an argument in defense of affirmative action—both applicant were allegedly "equally" qualified. This was a total distortion of the facts. The candidates were NOT equally qualified. Debra Williams, the African-American teacher, had significantly higher academic credentials than did the other teacher. I submit an insightful column that accurately sets forth the real issue in the Piscataway case. The column was written by the distinguished economist, columnist, and educator Dr. Julianne Malveaux and appeared in the December 11, 1997 issue of *Black Issues in Higher Education*.

THE MYTH OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT:
WHEN A BLACK WOMEN'S MASTER'S DEGREE
EQUALS A WHITE WOMAN'S BACHELOR'S DEGREE

The Black Leadership Forum—an organization that includes the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, the National Urban League, the National Council of Negro Women, and others—deflected energy from the controversial *Taxman v. Piscataway* case that the Supreme Court had committed to hear this session. The forum agreed to finance 70 percent of the nearly \$450,000 settlement that the plaintiff and her lawyers will receive from the Piscataway school board.

Sharon Taxman was the White business education teacher who was laid off in a downsizing while Debra Williams, an African American business education teacher, was retained. Since the two women were hired the same day and deemed "equally" qualified, the school board justified retaining Williams on the basis of "diversity."

Faster than she could spell diverse, Taxman was filing a lawsuit. Her quest for "equality" was affirmed by every court up to the Supreme Court, which had agreed to hear her case. Civil rights activists thought this was the wrong one to take to the nation's highest court, so they bought Taxman out.

I'm not sure how I feel about the buy-out. It's like postponing something tragic—in this case, the apathy that comes from a Supreme Court which appears to be indifferent to diversity as well as equality. But I am convinced that there are at least two villains in this story—and one of them is the Piscataway School Board.

Come again? To some, these guys seem like the good guys. They retained an African American teacher and laid off a White one, upholding diversity. At the same time, though, they tragically argued that two workers were "equally" qualified when one held a master's degree while the other had a lesser education.

If we were Debra Williams I'd be fuming through the ears. The myth that hard work and the quest for education would give you a leg up was busted in her case. Rather than the school board affirming her superior education, they told her that her master's degree was not worth enough for her to be considered more than equally qualified over a colleague with less education. (I almost typed inferior for less, but that is the oppressor's game.)

A careful examination of what happened in Piscataway explains why affirmative action has become America's whipping post. Instead of White employers telling White employees that they aren't competitive, the White employees are told that a position was assigned or retained because of affirmative action. That is the kind of lazy dishonesty that fuels the myth of White superiority.

Consider Proposition 209. We all know that it was championed by Republicans Pete Wilson and Ward Connerly, but the early poster

boys were two White men who presented themselves as academics and said they could not find jobs in the California State University system, despite their "qualifications."

To be sure, these men both had Ph.D. degrees. However, neither had earned academic distinction. They were not published, nor had they ever actually applied for jobs in the California state system—a fact uncovered in a blistering report by investigative journalists.

Nonetheless, one of these men said he could not find a job as a philosophy teacher in California. In the year he said he looked, five philosophers were hired, and three were White men. But he didn't challenge their status. There was an eminently qualified White woman hired, and he didn't challenge her status either. And an African American woman, also hired, was not the target of his ire.

Where was this undistinguished, unpublished, nonapplying product of our nation's system of higher education supposed to get a job? It didn't matter. In his warped mind, some mythical Black person was out there holding his job—and by golly, he was going to make affirmative action beneficiaries pay. Thus, Proposition 209.

Enter the second villain of this New Jersey-spawned affair. Taxman must have her head in the sand. Hasn't she ever heard that people lose their jobs. Spit happens, and the best thing to do with spit is to wash it off and move on.

Instead, she put her life on hold, apparently because she could not stand the notion that some Black woman should get a job she thought she should have. Never mind that the Black woman, her colleague, had more education. Never mind that her colleague was the better teacher. Taxman is White and she has wrapped herself in the privilege of Whiteness. Thus, her lawsuit.

The Supreme Court wouldn't see that because they are mostly White, too. Those who opposed Taxman would have had to overcome both the Court's distaste for affirmative action—and its pejorative description of such policies as "race-based preferences"—as well as a fealty to Whiteness.

The civil rights community bought Taxman off because they understood that the Piscataway school board improperly packaged this case, choosing affirmative action and diversity as the wrong reasons to let an inferior teacher go. If the school board had looked more carefully at the two women and their qualifications, this case may not have gone to court.

There's the rub. Spit happens. Downsizing takes place. What the Taxman case has said so far is that when downsizing doesn't fall on the shoulders of Black people, White people are ready to go to court. Or when all else is supposedly equal, White folks are supposed to prevail.

This is a premise that deserves challenge. But then there are others, such as the premise that a White woman's bachelor's degree is the equivalent of a Black woman's master's. That is only the case in a racist society.

HONORING KAREN HYMAN
SUSMAN

HON. KEN BENTSEN
OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the memory of an extraordinary woman, Karen Hyman Susman of Houston, who passed

away December 3, 1997, at the age of 55. Her passing is a tremendous loss for her family, including her husband Stephen and their two children, Stacy and Harry; her friends; and all who believe in the honor of public service.

A distinguished attorney and dedicated community leader, Karen Susman contributed in countless ways to building a better future for Houston, especially the city's Jewish community, the arts, and education.

Mrs. Susman volunteered 20 tireless years to the Anti-Defamation League and its mission, including serving as Southwest Regional Chair and National Commissioner. She took ADL to a new level in terms of fund-raising and programming. She also served on the Board of Directors of the National Conference of Christians and Jews and on the Community Relations Council of the Jewish Federation of Houston, working with leaders of many faiths to improve religious and cultural understanding in Houston and throughout the nation. She dedicated her time and energy generously to other Jewish organizations as well, including the Lion of Judah Jewish Federation, Congregation Beth Israel, and the King David Society Jewish Federation. She and her husband, Stephen, endowed the Karen and Stephen Susman Hall, Slifka Center for Jewish Life, at Yale University.

Karen Susman was also a dedicated and valuable member of the Houston arts community, active on the boards of the Houston Symphony, Glassell School of Art, Houston Grand Opera, and the Contemporary Arts Museum. She had a great commitment to art as part of a strong community and worked to ensure that Houstonians from all walks of life could enjoy our city's many artistic and cultural treasures. She was especially concerned about increasing opportunities for young people to learn about art, serving on the University of Houston Art Department Friends Board and the Yale Art Gallery Board of Directors.

Karen Susman was not only a dedicated volunteer and community leader, but a distinguished lawyer as well. A graduate of the University of Houston Law Center, she was a Board Certified specialist in family law and frequently served as a court-appointed mediator.

Whatever she did, Karen Susman's intelligence, enthusiasm, and integrity served her and all those she encountered well. She brought a tireless energy, an unflagging drive, and a passionate caring to each of her endeavors, wearing many hats along the way. Karen Susman will be remembered for these qualities and her dedication to making the world a better place.

Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Susman's life was full, but her years among us were far too few. A remarkable woman, a distinguished attorney and volunteer, Karen Hyman Susman embodied the best of Houston and of Jewish life and experience. We are all infinitely richer for her legacy and were blessed with her wisdom, compassion, dignity and humor.

CONGRATULATING JOE CORSELLO

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mr. Joe Corsello of my hometown

of Morris, Illinois on being named a Distinguished Member in the Illinois Art Education Association this past November. This award honors Mr. Corsello's service and leadership in the IAEA, and the local community.

Joe Corsello a veteran of the Korean War, has been a leader in art education and appreciation in the Eleventh Congressional District throughout the last three decades. For over thirty three years, Joe Corsello has taught the young people at Morris Community High School the finer points of visual arts and ceramics in his classroom. Outside of the classroom, Joe played an important part in shaping the minds of Morris High students as an advisor to the art club, student council, yearbook and athletic clubs.

During his time at Morris Community High School, Joe was named the 1978 Illinois State Teacher of the Year. Mr. Corsello is also a co founder of the Corsello—Prenzler Art scholarship for college bound art students at Morris High. Named Man of the Year by the Morris Chamber of Commerce in 1977, Joe continues to serve the community by teaching art part time at Immaculate Conception Grade School.

While Joe Corsello has been recognized by a number of different groups for the wonderful job he has done throughout his lifetime, Joe's greatest satisfaction stems from the achievements of his students. Among these achievements include scholastic arts awards won by 12 of his students, and national art awards won by seven of his students.

Mr. Speaker, Joe Corsello has touched the lives of so many people in Morris and throughout the Eleventh Congressional District. I congratulate him on this honor, and I know I speak for the many students, teachers and residents back home in Morris when I say, thank you Joe for your hard work with our kids, and good luck with your future work in the arts.

TRIBUTE TO MERRILL ALPERT

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Merrill Alpert, who will be honored by the United Synagogue of Conservative Judaism for the work she has done with teenagers throughout the Jewish community.

Henry Brooks Adams wrote, "A teacher affects eternity; he can never tell where his influence stops." For over two decades, Merrill has worked to enrich the lives of Jewish students. While a student at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in 1975, Merrill worked as the Youth Director of Temple Beth Ami in Reseda; then later as Youth Director of Congregation Beth Kodesh. In her daily interaction with the students of these congregations, Merrill exemplified kindness, charity and a deep belief in the principles of the Jewish faith. In fact, many of the students that Merrill worked with have proceeded to work professionally in the Jewish community.

In 1986, Merrill accepted the challenging position of Youth Director of Valley Beth Shalom. In this capacity, she developed Camp Yoni and created a Summer Musical Theater Workshop. Overseeing this facet of the organization, Merrill has been responsible for many

successful regional programs. Combining her hard work ethic with a deep underlying faith, under Merrill's guidance Valley Beth Shalom United Synagogue Youth has become an exemplary institution, receiving the Far West Region Chapter of Excellence Award on several occasions.

In addition to her role at Valley Beth Shalom, Merrill has worked with several organizations to promote the ideals and principles which have distinguished her as a role model to Jewish teenagers within our community. She has served as the Chairperson of the Youth Professional Advisory Committee of the Jewish Federation Council (YPAC) and Secretary and President of the Jewish Youth Directors Association.

Realizing the importance of training future leaders of the Jewish Community, Merrill has spent several summers at Camp Ramah in Ojai, as a Yoetzet, working with potential counselors of our children. She has also stayed active on other committees and sits on several school boards, including the Board of the Los Angeles Hebrew High School and the Board of Milken Community High School.

Merrill has dedicated her career to ensuring that we provide the Jewish youth of our community with an enriched educational and spiritual experience. Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in paying tribute to Merrill Alpert. She is a role model for the citizens of our community.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, January 7, 1998 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE FUTURE OF AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

The President's Initiative on Race, a series of recent federal court decisions, and voter referenda in California and Texas have all focused national attention on the future of affirmative action. Affirmative action has provided economic, political and educational opportunities for blacks and other historically disadvantaged minorities, as well as for women. The issue today is whether those programs should be continued.

HISTORY OF AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

Affirmative action has its roots in the civil rights era of the 1960s. The federal government imposed affirmative duties on the public and private sector alike to remedy past and present discrimination against blacks and other minorities. It is based on the idea that the constitutional guarantee of equal protection requires more than ending discrimination, but means that government should create remedies and incentives for people who have suffered bias. Affirmative action included everything from desegregation plans in schools and universities to set-aside programs in government contracts to efforts to improve minority representation in the workplace.

Over the last decade, however, the Supreme Court has worked to limit the use of race-based preferences at all levels of government. The Court has held that local, state and federal programs designed to benefit minorities are unconstitutional unless they serve a compelling government interest

and are narrowly tailored to address past discrimination. The Court's decisions, reflecting the conservatism of its majority, are based on the view that the Constitution is a color-blind document which, in general, neither tolerates discrimination against minorities nor affirmative efforts in their behalf.

The Court has not said that all affirmative action programs are unconstitutional, but has placed a heavy burden on government to demonstrate the need for them. It is generally accepted that affirmative action can be used to remedy specific instances of discrimination against minorities. Governmental entities may also use outreach and recruitment efforts to expand the pool of minority applicants for jobs, contracts, and college admissions.

On the other hand, governments may not use rigid quotas on behalf of minorities, nor may they justify affirmative action programs based on the history of discrimination in society at-large. The federal government is now reviewing its affirmative action policies to comply with recent Court decisions.

DIVERSITY AS A JUSTIFICATION

It is uncertain, however, whether governments can use race as a way to promote diversity, rather than remedy past discrimination. Advocates of affirmative action argue, for example, that local police departments have a strong interest in hiring minorities to patrol in minority neighborhoods or infiltrate minority gangs. Likewise, governments may want to hire minorities to serve in schools with heavy minority populations.

Public debate has focussed most recently on the use of race in college and graduate school admissions. The Supreme Court held in a landmark 1978 decision that a university could take the race of applicants into account in its admissions process to foster the diversity of its student body. The Court reasoned that diversity would bring a wider range of perspectives to the university and would contribute to a more robust exchange of ideas, which is central to the mission of higher education.

That 1978 decision, however, is in doubt given recent Court rulings on race-based preferences. One federal court of appeals ruled that the University of Texas could not use race as a factor in law school admissions. In addition, California voters approved a state referendum barring racial preferences in the state's education, employment, and contracting systems, including admissions decisions in the state university system. The effect of these actions has been to curtail sharply minority enrollment at public universities and graduate programs in Texas and California.

DEBATE OVER AFFIRMATIVE ACTION:

The public debate on affirmative action has been polarized. Supporters say that while the situation has improved, racism persists in this country, and that affirmative action is needed to remedy the effects of discrimination. Affirmative action programs, they will note, have provided opportunities for millions of minorities, expanding the American middle class and strengthening our political system and economy. They will also point out the hypocrisy in the debate over university admissions policies. While critics attack racial preferences, they say nothing about preferences based on athletic ability, alumni connections, or other factors.

Opponents respond that affirmative action is fundamentally unfair, that people should succeed or fail based on character, talent and effort, not race. While critics acknowledge that racism persists in our society, they say affirmative action leads to double standards which heighten rather than reduce racial tensions. Government, in this view, can

boost educational and workplace opportunities for minorities by improving educational performance in the K-12 years and encouraging recruiting policies aimed at attracting a broader pool of candidates.

CONCLUSION:

The goal of public policy should be to make sure that all of us have the opportunity to develop our talents to the fullest. While I oppose quotas or rigid preferences, I see affirmative action plans as a tool to create a more inclusive work place and open up opportunities for all persons. Real equality of opportunity is the key to minority advancement. Where discrimination has existed, it is fair to provide an equal opportunity to catch up. Affirmative action can promote equal consideration, and not reverse discrimination. Critics have been more successful in challenging affirmative action than in developing effective alternatives.

My view is that compensating for past discrimination is acceptable if done by using special training programs, talent searches and targeted financial help, and by helping disadvantaged groups compete. I do not, however, want to predetermine the results of competition with a system of quotas. Government should act to promote racial integration, help disadvantaged persons improve their circumstances, and proscribe intentional racial discrimination, but it should not assure outcomes in hiring, contracting, and admission for higher education.

LET US BACK AWAY FROM THE BRINK OF HYSTERIA

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, recent developments concerning the White House and the President do indeed require serious attention from members of Congress. But, unlike journalists, elected representatives are held accountable for their actions and must act responsibly. We should all register our strong resentment with respect to the juvenile behavior of the press over the last week. Media men and women have dared to instruct the Congress in their premature calls for impeachment. These same voices were much more cautious when a separate government was set up in the basement of the White House to support Nicaraguan Contras by soliciting money and illegally selling weapons to Iran. Certain analysts and television celebrities were completely silent when the banks and other savings and loan bandits stole billions of dollars guaranteed by the taxpayers through the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). I am bewildered and outraged by the way reporting priorities have been chosen. Special Prosecutor Kenneth Starr's strange maneuvers should not be rubber-stamped by the Congress. We know our duty. We know how to assess events with a national and international perspective. Congress knows how to back away from the brink of hysteria and avoid setting dangerous priorities:

DAINGEROUS PRIORITIES

Ken Starr's million dollar peep show
Is a topsy turvy world
Trivialities become high crimes
And a woman becomes a girl
Grown commentators babble
Like hysterical babies

But remember the FDIC was raped
By vicious S and L whores
And no special prosecutors
Bothered to keep any scores
The CIA was mum
The DEA was deaf
The FBI was dumb
Bankers sabotaged the system
Board room terrorists
Bombed their depositors
Into bankruptcy
Against all taxpayers
A state of war did reign
But editorial writers
And celebrity anchor men
Never indicated public pain
Ken Starr's million dollar peep show
Media makes a topsy turvy world
Trivialities become high crimes
And a woman becomes a girl
For the bailout virus
No disinfectant was there
Now the S and L flu
Sickens Mexico Asia and everywhere
Against our virgin treasury
We watched high crimes of treason
But purchased puritanical analyst
Misplaced their penetrating reason
More exciting than soap opera
More dangerous than sin
Those who stalked White House couches
Allowed taxpayer rapists to win
Ken Starr's million dollar peep show
Is a topsy turvy world
Trivialities become high crimes
And a woman is a girl.

ST. LOUIS BASILICA

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues the following article which recently appeared in the TWA Ambassador magazine about one of the most outstanding cathedrals in our nation, the Cathedral Basilica of St. Louis. This St. Louis Cathedral boasts the largest collection of mosaic art in the United States. I encourage all who visit St. Louis not to miss this magnificent edifice.

PIECEWORK

Mosaic, the most durable of all decorative techniques, is an art form dating back more than 20 centuries. The Greeks were the first to create large pictorial compositions, and producing mosaics was a major industry during the Roman Empire. No major building was complete without them, and the affluent selected patterns for their homes in the way we select carpets and wallpaper today.

Mosaic reached its peak as an art form in the fifth century with the Byzantines. Where the Greeks and Romans used marble mosaics mostly to embellish their floors, the Byzantines used small pieces of multicolored and gold-leafed glass to decorate the vast, bare interior walls of their churches. The virtue of mosaic was that it formed strong linear patterns easily visible to a viewer 70 feet away.

The Cathedral Basilica of Saint Louis claims title to the world's largest collection of mosaic art—83,000 square feet. (St. Mark's Basilica in Venice, Italy, has 72,000 square feet of mosaic; Monreale Cathedral in Sicily, Italy, 68,000.) More than 20 artists used 41.5 million pieces of mosaic in more than 8,000 colors to adorn every arch and dome of the Byzantine-style interior. The pieces—some of which are as small as a baby's fingertip—combine to relate the pivotal events of Christianity.

Called "the outstanding cathedral of the Americas" in the 1960s by Pope Paul VI, the cathedral was elevated last year to a basilica, a designation that recognizes a church's great history, beauty and significance as a place of worship.

The cathedral, with its 217-foot-high dome, is well-used for musical performances originally composed for the great cathedrals of Europe. On Jan. 20, New York's Ensemble for Early Music performs the medieval play "Herod and the Innocents" at the Cathedral Basilica of Saint Louis, Lindell Boulevard at Newstead Avenue in the Central West End.

HONORING CHIEF OF POLICE JOHN CLEGHORN

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and acknowledge the outstanding career of Corona Police Chief John Cleghorn, who retired on December 19, 1997. It is rare to find an individual who exhibits such strong leadership in the community, and also maintains a compassionate relationship with all levels of individuals within that community. My friend John Cleghorn is one of these individuals. My hometown of Corona, California has been extremely fortunate to have had Chief Cleghorn protecting our community and making it a safer place in which to live and work.

John Cleghorn served as the Chief of Police in Corona for 12 years. He came to Corona following a successful career with the Los Angeles Police Department where he rose to the rank of captain and served as head of the force's anti-terrorism unit. He brought with him the knowledge and experience needed to lead a city that was experiencing massive population and economic growth. Chief Cleghorn was appointed to the position in 1985, and in the years that he served as Chief, Corona experienced the same massive population explosion that many other cities in California also experienced. As the Chief of Police, he dealt with difficulties associated with this type of growth in an efficient and effective manner. Chief Cleghorn has overseen a police department that grew from 66 sworn officers to 131 during his tenure, as well as adding a 12-member SWAT team, a gang unit, and CAT, a program created to deal with an increasing number of car thefts in the Corona area.

In addition to his responsibilities to the force, Chief Cleghorn devoted much of his time to various community organizations. These groups include the Corona Rotary Club, the Navy League, the YMCA, the Corona Regional Medical Center Foundation, and the Corona Police Community Partnership. He is also involved with Peppermint Ridge, a facility that cares for individuals with developmental disabilities. Chief Cleghorn was recently recognized for his tremendous community efforts by being named Man of the Year for 1997 by the Corona Chamber of Commerce.

On behalf of the citizens of the 43rd congressional district, I would like to thank Chief Cleghorn for his contributions and dedicated service to his community and for the example he has set for future generations. I wish him the best in his future endeavors.

HONORING RICHARD WINKEL

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the work and dedication of Richard "Dick" Winkel who retired after 29 years of service from the elected position of Kankakee County Auditor on December 31, 1997. Dick Winkel has continuously served the most terms, eight in all, of any county auditor in the history of the state of Illinois.

When Dick Winkel first took office in 1968, computers were just beginning to be utilized. In 1968, the computer at the auditor's office was the size of a large refrigerator and had to be housed in the basement of the County Building. The old system required a \$23,000 climate control system to keep it running. Today, thanks to Dick Winkel, the new system includes built-in safeguards to prevent the county from ever experiencing a computer melt-down that would wipe out months of accounting work.

Dick and his wife Betty are the proud parents of four children and the proud grandparents of 17 children. Dick has always followed his father's ideals about the important things in life; family, God, and the political climate in which you live. According to Dick, "You have to be an active participant with all three. If you don't participate in politics, you deserve what you get."

Dick Winkel's commitment and impact on his community is not only deserving of congressional recognition, but should serve as a model for others to follow.

At a time when our nation's leaders are asking the people of this country to make serving their community a core value of citizenship, honoring Dick Winkel is both timely and appropriate.

I urge this body to identify and recognize others in their congressional districts whose actions have so greatly benefited and enlightened America's communities.

TRIBUTE TO THE NCAA 1997
WATER POLO CHAMPIONS
PEPPERDINE UNIVERSITY

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the 1997 National Collegiate Athletic Association water polo champions from Pepperdine University, in Malibu, California.

The NCAA water polo finals don't draw the crowds or television viewers some higher-profile college sports do. But athleticism, commitment and sacrifice aren't measured in the stands, they are measured in the competition. Water polo players are among the most dedicated and physically fit of all athletes.

Michael Jordan once said, "Talent wins games, but teamwork and intelligence wins championships." I would like to acknowledge all of the athletes on Pepperdine's 1997 water polo team. Individually, they have dedicated their time and energy to their sport, making

many sacrifices along the way. They also realize the importance of working as a team toward a common goal, a lesson that will serve them well throughout their lives.

To be recognized as the premiere water polo team in our country is no small feat. I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the many strengths of these exceptional athletes, and wish them the best of luck on their future endeavors, in and out of the water. Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in honoring the 1997 National Collegiate Athletic Association water polo champions from Pepperdine University.

THE MEDIA**HON. LEE H. HAMILTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, January 14, 1998 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

REFLECTIONS ON THE MEDIA

In recent decades, we've seen a dramatic drop in the number of Americans who trust their government to do the right thing most of the time. Many factors contribute to this, but one often mentioned is the way in which many journalists approach their craft today. There is increasing concern that journalists too often report just the failures of government and not the successes, just the scandals and not the substance of governing. I am impressed with the number of constituents who ask whether they can really believe what they see and read in the media.

The press, of course, plays an essential role in the relationship between citizens and elected officials. We rely on the press to inform citizens about government actions, to help public officials gauge public opinion, and to act as a watchdog. By deciding whether and how extensively events or issues are covered, the press influences the policy agenda. I worry sometimes that in this age of instantaneous communication, journalists are less likely to reflect carefully on the quality and impact of their coverage.

I've always felt that journalists should ideally remain on the sideline as observers and analysts. But today many of our journalists, especially those based in Washington, want to be policy players rather than reporters of events. They want to give advice to the public and to prominent politicians, to score political points rather than illuminate events. Too often they reject the traditional values of the journalist—detachment, skepticism, caution—that have always been vital to the practice of good journalism.

These journalists, like anyone who seeks to influence opinion in this country, engage in intense competition to get on television. Unfortunately, some political talk shows are not much more than shouting matches. They do not analyze, explain, or clarify the issues facing the country. One panelist was quoted as saying, "The less you know about something, the better off you are." That may be true for entertaining TV but it is not true for journalism. What makes good television and what makes thoughtful analysis are two different things.

Journalists know that there's big money associated with appearances on television, if not for the appearance fee (which is usually quite modest), then for the opportunity those appearances provide to garner lucrative speaking engagements before groups of

all kinds. My view is that their considerable talents may be dissipated by this quest for money and that the country is the poorer for it.

It's easy to exaggerate the importance of these kinds of journalists. Even the most popular talk shows do not get more than 2 or 3 percent of TV households. Only a few people follow them closely. But the desire of some journalists to influence policy can have a troubling effect: the tendency to cozy up to government officials or to tilt a story. I think sometimes journalists pull punches rather than offend powerful public officials. On the other hand, some reporters go to the other extreme, viewing government officials and their actions not with healthy skepticism, but with suspicion or cynicism. The best reporters view them as neither inherently dishonest nor inherently virtuous.

Also worrisome is that in covering policy debates journalists too often focus on the horse race—who is winning—rather than on how we should deal in this country with some very tough problems. Every public official gets distressed by the electronic media reducing issues to sound bites of a few seconds. All that does is encourage shrillness, generalities and mutual attack rather than informed and meaningful debate. In addition, the journalist understands that the reporting of scandal will get him on the front page much more quickly than the reporting of substance. If journalism does not begin to pay more attention to disinterested analysis, it will continue to lose credibility with Americans. Certainly the ideal is the independent non-partisan, non-ideological journalist, a journalist who does everything he can to filter out of his reporting his personal political views.

There are a lot of things I don't worry much about in journalism. Some complain that the press has a liberal bias; others see a conservative bias. Fortunately, we have multiple sources of information and the competition among these sources contributes to a self-correcting process. If a story is reported badly by one source, other sources quickly set the record straight. For the citizen willing to search for it, substantive information about public policy is widely and cheaply available from a large variety of sources.

Despite its flaws, I favor a powerful press because it can balance the power of government. I may complain about the press on occasion, but I would not like the country without it. The job of the press is formidable. We should not resent but applaud the efforts reporters make to investigate and to keep the record straight. Jefferson said, "No government ought to be without censors. And where the press is free none ever will. The only security of all is a free press. The agitation it produces must be submitted to. It is necessary to keep the waters pure." As Jefferson pointed out, it is difficult to draw a clear line of separation between the abuse and the wholesome use of the press. But because the free press does have a high mission in a democratic society it has to be all the more responsible to carry it out.

The press has an obligation to ferret out scandal. It has the obligation to cover contests for public affairs. It should also report complex and serious policy issues objectively, explaining the complexity of the issues involved and the positions of various parties. Biased analysis may have its place on the editorial pages but the news columns should report the facts.

What should government do about these criticisms? Nothing. Justice Brennan said that press freedom should be, "uninhibited, robust, and wide open." He was right on the mark. Government officials should not try to

shape the content of media coverage of politics. The media can be the check on misconduct and tyranny by government, expose public officials' errors and abuses, inform public policy, and improve the quality of democracy. The problems with the media should be dealt with by the media and the people rather than the government.

IN HONOR OF THE CLEVELAND
SOCIETY OF POLES

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Cleveland Society of Poles on its 75th Anniversary. This non-profit organization is dedicated to financially assisting groups and individuals training in the arts. Members of the Society consist of business people and professionals in the Cleveland area.

The Society is striving to make 1998, its 75th Anniversary year, the best ever. Numerous charitable, civic, and educational groups as well as individuals will benefit from the commitment the Cleveland Society of Poles and its members have made to promoting the arts. In turn, the Cleveland community benefits from the organization's continued support of the arts by seeing its cultural, educational, and economic vitality grow and flourish.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in celebrating the 75th Anniversary of the Cleveland Society of Poles.

HONORING THE COMMUNITY SERVICE OF
SGT. EDWARD D. CARDOZA

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Sgt. Edward D. Cardoza upon his retirement from the Milpitas Police Department which is located in Milpitas, CA, in California's 13th Congressional District.

Sgt. Cardoza began his career in law enforcement in 1968 after receiving an honorable discharge from the United States Air Force and attending college. On October 27, 1969, he was transferred to the Milpitas Police Department. He was promoted to corporal in 1974 and then to the rank of sergeant in 1982.

During his 29 years with the Department, Sgt. Cardoza served in many different areas. He showed interest early in his career in the K-9 program. He was a K-9 officer for several years before becoming the coordinator of the K-9 Department where he has served as coordinator for the last ten years. He was a patrol sergeant for several years. In this capacity he was responsible for supervising other police personnel in their response to the needs of our citizens. He also worked in the detective bureau and the youth service bureau and was instrumental in starting the police reserves program.

For the past 3 years, Sgt. Cardoza has been serving as a traffic sergeant. In this capacity he has worked closely with city traffic

engineers to help reduce the traffic accident rate for the city of Milpitas. Recently he was instrumental in the conception, design, and implementation of the Department's DUI enforcement trailer which will be used to assist in the reduction of the incidence of drunk driving.

Sgt. Cardoza has also been an active member of the community—through his service on the youth service bureau of the Department, he became involved in many of our community's youth programs. He coached PAL baseball, YBA basketball, and little league. He has also served on the board of directors for Santa Clara PAL, Milpitas PAL, and treasurer for BMX.

During his years of service, Sgt. Cardoza received over 70 letters of appreciation and commendation from the citizens of Milpitas and from numerous branches of government.

Mr. Speaker, on January 30, 1998, Sgt. Cardoza will be honored by family, friends, colleagues, and members of the community on the occasion of his retirement from the Milpitas Police Department. I applaud him for his 29 years of distinguished public service to our community. His dedication and commitment will be sorely missed and I wish him luck in all of his future endeavors.

IN HONOR OF BLACK HISTORY
MONTH

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in celebrating Black History Month. I would like to take a moment to reflect on the courageous leadership and civic duty that has shaped the communities of New York throughout the years. Now, as we approach the new century, New Yorkers of all ethnic backgrounds will face a new set of economic, social and political challenges. If we stop and recognize the perseverance of African-Americans in times of change, their record of commitment to the pursuit of prosperity, integrity and opportunity for their families and friends and community at-large speaks for itself.

The tireless work of community and religious leaders in guiding African-American communities have done much to improve the quality of life in our city. I am proud to honor this important occasion where African-Americans join hands to acknowledge their accomplishments and contributions to our society and the world.

The level of civic participation in today's culture is depressingly low among average American citizens. I am always inspired by the community spirit and leadership I witness from African-Americans in New York. Our society would be a better place if more Americans emulated the civic duty and moral strength of our African-American counterparts. I hope that Black History Month is recognized and honored by citizens of all backgrounds. I honor the work, vision and courage of my African-American friends and colleagues in Congress and throughout New York. May our city continue to be honored with your leadership.

TRIBUTE TO HOWARD T. ROBINSON, SR.—FIRST EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, on November 8, 1997, Howard Theodore Robinson, Sr., the first Executive Director of the Congressional Black Caucus, lost his life in a car accident. His death was a great tragedy for the African-American community. He touched so many lives and was a key participant in the socioeconomic movement of minorities.

I vividly remember the day I was introduced to Howard during a congressional trip to the Far East. At that time, Howard was labor attaché for the American embassy in Tokyo. Congressman Gus Hawkins and I met with him. We were so impressed with Howard that we recommended to our colleagues in the Congressional Black Caucus that he be hired as the organization's first executive director. Our instincts proved to be correct. He was a great administrator. The CBC is the powerful organization that is today in part because of Howard's contributions.

Howard worked tirelessly to advance the causes of minorities, particularly African-Americans, and made great sacrifices on their behalf. When he accepted the position of CBC Executive Director, he left a prestigious position at the State Department. But, he was on a greater mission. In his letter of acceptance he stated that he was taking the job "with the full recognition that the Caucus may not, at this time, be in a position to match my current salary. But, because I believe that the purposes and objectives outlined by the Caucus are basic to the future of all Americans, I am willing to abandon my position as a senior Foreign Service office, in order to dedicate the next years of my life to the objectives that you in the Caucus have set out to achieve."

In addition to his foreign service career, which included U.S. Consulate to the French West Indies and Advisor to the U.S. Delegation to the International Labor Organization Conference in Geneva, Switzerland, Howard Robinson had a distinguished career in radio. In 1991, he became the host of "The Creative Entrepreneur", a talk show about small businesses. Later on, he hosted a second show called "Dynamics of Public Policy", a show about policy in southern New Jersey. The title of the second show was changed to "In The Public Interests" when Howard left New Jersey and went solo. The shows were expansions of Howard's efforts to help minority communities. They both proved to be key informational sources in their respective communities and helped many to empower themselves economically and politically.

Howard's sacrifices and contributions will not be forgotten. His work touched people who will always remember how Howard helped them to envision and live up to their potential. The name "Howard T. Robinson, Sr." will be indelibly marked on their journey to economic independence.

TRIBUTE TO GARY M. THOMAS

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Gary M. Thomas, who has served as the President of the United Chambers of Commerce of the San Fernando Valley for the last two years.

Gary has worked diligently for two years to strengthen the United Chambers of Commerce. He has selflessly dedicated his time and effort to improving our community, through several leadership roles. Gary has worked to ensure the financial security of our community as a co-founder of the Economic Alliance of the San Fernando Valley and the Chairman of Mayor Richard Riordan's Valley Business Corps. In this capacity, he has initiated efforts to keep businesses located in the San Fernando Valley, while working to encourage their expansion.

Gary's expertise has been recognized by many leaders in our state. He is the Chairman of California State Assemblyman Tom McClintok's Business Advisory Commission and an invaluable member of State Assemblyman Robert Hertzberg's Business Advisory Commission.

Gary also plays an active role on the boards of directors for several of our community's most valuable organizations, including the San Fernando Valley Charitable Foundation, the Valley Leadership Institute, the advisory board for Columbia West Hospitals, the Wellness Community and the West Valley Boys and Girls Club.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in honoring Gary M. Thomas for his dedication to maintaining and improving the quality of life in our community. We are grateful to Gary for the time he has served as President of the United Chambers of Commerce of the San Fernando Valley and wish him the best of luck in his future endeavors.

THE BUDGET

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, December 31, 1997, into the Congressional Record:

CELEBRATING FISCAL RESTRAINT

The most highly praised accomplishment of this past session of Congress was passage of the agreement to balance the budget by 2002. Federal budget deficits have been too large for too long, and this bipartisan agreement was a welcome development. But I am becoming increasingly concerned about comments suggesting that our fiscal problems are behind us. Despite all the talk about a balanced budget, I believe it is much too early to celebrate fiscal restraint.

Status of deficit: There is no doubt that major progress has been made on the budget deficit in recent years. Over the past five years it has been reduced from \$290 billion to \$23 billion in 1997, both because of the 1993 deficit reduction package passed by Congress

and the strong U.S. economy. The 1997 deficit was much lower than expected because federal revenues grew by nearly 9 percent while spending increased only about 2.5 percent.

In addition to the small federal budget deficit in 1997, state and local governments ran a combined budget surplus of \$29 billion. That means that the government as a whole enjoyed a budget surplus in 1997, something that has not happened for many years. Less government borrowing means lower interest rates on everything from home mortgages to car loans.

Thus far in fiscal year 1998, which began on October 1, revenues are coming in faster than expected and spending is slower than expected, so some budget experts think that the federal budget could even be balanced this year.

Concerns: Despite the progress, there are several reasons for being cautious about thinking that our country's fiscal house is in order and that the only question now is how to spend the budget surpluses.

First, progress on reducing the deficit depends heavily on the continued strength of the U.S. economy. If we are off in our assumptions about how the economy will perform in the months and years ahead, the deficit could again balloon. Even an average-size recession could add \$100 billion to the deficit for a year or two. It would be a huge mistake to pretend that the business cycle has been repealed. I've come to the conclusion that it is risky to start worrying about how to handle a surplus when we don't have it yet and it may not materialize.

Second, even with a balanced federal budget, we still have the huge accumulated federal debt to contend with. The federal debt is what was built up during each of the years in which the federal government was running a deficit, and it now stands at a huge \$3.8 trillion. The interest payments that the federal government makes on that debt are now almost \$250 billion each year. That's 15% of total federal outlays. Reducing these debt service costs through paying down the debt should be a priority.

Third, I am worried about discretionary spending increases under the balanced budget plan. Since 1990, discretionary (non-entitlement) spending—the spending that Congress passes each year on roads, defense, parks, and the like—has been frozen at around \$550 billion. Yet in 1997, spending for a host of discretionary programs was increased, for everything from health research and highway building to anti-drug efforts and the FBI.

The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 assumes that discretionary spending caps will keep spending increases less than the rate of inflation, with most of the tough decisions left to future Congresses and the next President. The assumption that these caps will be adhered to is certainly called into question by the performance during the first year. With the pent-up demand for more spending on all kinds of worthy projects we have to wonder whether fiscal restraint has come to an end.

Fourth, I am concerned about how the tax cuts in the balanced budget agreement are structured. The problem is that although in the first few years the bulk of the tax cuts go to middle-income families, backloaded tax cuts favoring higher-income households kick in later and would mushroom after 2002. Long-term the agreement will be much more costly than the deceptive figures for the early years suggest and it will become less fair. It will accentuate the income inequality that has been increasing in this country in recent years, in which the rich have gotten richer and everyone else has struggled to stay even or seen their income decline. The traditional function of the federal govern-

ment has been to lean gently against these kinds of trends in the economy. It serves as a moderator of inequality. This agreement leans the other way.

Fifth, the agreement masks the long-term problems facing entitlement spending for older persons. Over the next few years Social Security will be building up a surplus, and that surplus—which will reach \$120 billion in 2002—is one of the main reasons this budget agreement projects an overall budget surplus of \$32 billion in 2002. But everybody knows that the Social Security system is incurring large future liabilities that exceed its surpluses and that it needs major reform to avoid insolvency.

The long-range problem is that the budget is increasingly dominated by spending for older persons in the form of Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid. These entitlement programs will rise powerfully as the baby boomers begin to retire early in the next century. Congress and the President ought to begin an attack on them now while they are much more manageable.

Conclusion: I have been quite uneasy about the self-congratulatory rhetoric that Members of Congress in both parties and the Administration have engaged in as a result of the balanced budget agreement. I supported the agreement because we're better off with it than without it. It does move us in the direction of a balanced budget, but it is much too early to claim that it eradicates the deficit. It was neither as tough nor as fair as it ought to be.

Over the past several years we have made considerable progress in reducing the deficit, and our economy is stronger as a result. It would be a large mistake to abandon that fiscal discipline as I am fearful we may be doing.

A lot more work needs to be done on balancing the discretionary part of the budget, addressing the tilt toward the wealthy in the back-loaded tax cuts, and restructuring Social Security and Medicare for the long term. Our focus should remain on these challenges, not on how to spend a non-existent surplus.

SALUTING MANTENO, IL,
CHAPTER, FFA**HON. JERRY WELLER**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a fine group of young people from the Eleventh Congressional District who are members of the Future Farmers of America in Manteno, Illinois. During the 70th National FFA Convention in Kansas City, the young men and women from the Manteno FFA chapter received special recognition in the FFA's National Chapter Award Program.

The Manteno chapter was one of over 450 chapters from around the nation that was recognized for their achievements in developing their chapters program of activities. Among these activities are citizenship, community awareness and personal leadership development programs that give students a chance to work with community leaders and local organizations.

As you know Mr. Speaker, the FFA has over 7,500 local chapters across the United States and its territories serving close to a half million students. The FFA's mission is to help shape the lives of students by developing their leadership qualities, personal growth, and

helping them prepare for successful careers in agriculture through education and practical activities. The Manteno FFA members strive to meet this mission, and their hard work and community efforts have been rewarded.

During a time when we hear about everything that is wrong with America's youth Mr. Speaker, it is important that we honor our kids who are doing things right. I'm proud to have the young men and women of the Manteno FFA in my district, and I ask my colleagues in the House to join me in wishing the Manteno FFA members many future successes and the best of luck with their studies.

HONORING JOHN HYLAND

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, a community thrives and prospers because of the people who live in it and contribute to it. The depth of how people feel about their neighborhoods tells us how much they love their community.

John Hyland is a man who has brought much to his community and to the people who live in it. His contributions are measured in what he has given to the area as a whole and to what he has given to his own special niche.

He has been a member of St. John's Parish in the Kingsbridge section of the Bronx, worshipping there and attending its elementary school. He attended Samuel Gompers High School, also in the Bronx, and served his country in the Army for three years.

He returned to his community and in 1970 became a member of the New York City Auxiliary Police. In 1973 he was elected president of the Auxiliary Police Benevolent Association, serving in that capacity since.

But he is being honored now for the wonderful work he has done as a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He was elected president of the Daniel J. Quilty Division #7 in 1994 and reelected as president three times since.

Now, to the regret of his comrades in Division #7, he is moving to the Bronx County Board of the AOH as its newly elected president. He seems to be elected president of every organization he joins.

John Hyland has given much to those around him. I am honored to join his friends in praising him for all that he has done for us, as individuals and as a community.

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP AT THE RIVERBANK ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT

HON. GARY A. CONDIT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the hard work and environmental cleanup effort at the Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant in Riverbank, California. Only eight short years ago, this plant was listed as the highest priority site within the Department of Defense's National Priority List for environmental contamination and remediation.

What has transpired since then is nothing short of miraculous. It is with a great sense of pride that I report that Secretary of the Army Togo West recently awarded Riverbank with a first place Secretary of the Army 1997 Environmental Award.

The award represents accomplishment and the crown jewel in an impressive list of "firsts" in the field of toxic waste cleanup which have been accomplished at Riverbank.

In response to President Clinton's challenge to the United States Environmental Protection Agency to achieve complete construction and operation of remediation systems at 900 toxic sites by the year 2000, Riverbank is the first federal installation to comply. Along the way, Riverbank became the first federal installation to implement a base-wide record of decision and long term solution to cleaning contaminated ground water which in large part resulted from World War II-era manufacturing at the plant.

Meeting the challenge head on, under the leadership of Jim Gansel and his staff, Riverbank distinguished itself by developing a proactive community relations program that has not only been praised and but has also been implemented by the Environmental Protection Agency at all other DoD cleanup sites. Currently, I am proud to report, the plant is in the final phase of long term remediation and monitoring after becoming the first federal installation to receive a construction completed report.

Mr. Speaker, this is a story of hard work and success. It reflects great credit on the dedicated men and women at the Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant as well as the entire 18th Congressional District.

A TRIBUTE TO ROGER ERICKSON

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a pioneering giant in radio who retired recently.

Roger Erickson is a radio legend in Minnesota. Roger has been entertaining and informing the vast listening audience of WCCO Radio in Minnesota for 38 years.

Radio dials all across Minnesota—on farms, in small towns, on mainstreet, throughout the suburbs and downtown—are stuck with chicken grease on WCCO because of the long-running, immense, talents of Roger Erickson and his longtime partner Charlie Boone.

It has been reported that this dynamic radio twosome may be the longest-running team in the history of U.S. broadcasting.

Mr. Speaker, I'm proud to call Roger Erickson my friend and constituent. Nobody has done more to cheer Minnesotans the past 38 years than Roger.

Roger Erickson grew up on a farm in Winthrop, Minnesota, listening to the radio station he would later dominate after graduating from my alma mater, the University of Minnesota.

Roger, our hat's off to thee!

Roger Erickson and his partner Charlie Boone are as well known as any Minnesotan. In all their years together, Erickson and Boone have never had a fight, which, as they quickly note, is a better record than most marriages.

I was fortunate to be present on January 9, 1998, when an amazing collection of Minnesotans joined Roger and his longtime partner for their final broadcast together. It was quite a scene, as former governors, leaders in medicine, industry and sports all gathered to pay tribute to these broadcasting giants, these pioneering "Paul Bunyans of the air."

Minnesota has spawned many heroes, from Charles Lindbergh to Hubert Humphrey. But no one has had a bigger impact and shaped life in Minnesota more than Roger Erickson, with his partner Charlie Boone.

Roger Erickson signing off the air is a truly landmark event. Minnesotans of all stripes saluted him for his public service in a swell of emotion and gratitude. Little wonder. This is an end of an era, and Roger will be sorely missed in our lives. When the snow flies in Minnesota, our ears are quickly tuned to Roger. He's the guy who closes our schools, and he does it with relish.

WCCO is known as the Good Neighbor, and Roger Erickson has been a good neighbor to every Minnesotan, a friend to turn to when life got rough or important news was in the air. When we needed a laugh, Roger made our sides split with his Scandinavian humor, a Minnesota Hospital full of eccentrics suffering from not-so-serious ills, and his role as the foil to Boone's Senator, whose public policy pronouncements sometimes made more sense than many would care to admit.

Mr. Speaker, as Roger said: "It's been a great run. How lucky can you be?"

Roger, it's been us, your loyal listeners, who have been the lucky ones. Thank you for all you have done to make our lives fuller, to make uniquely Minnesota moments more memorable.

We wish the very best to Roger, his wife Margaret, and their family. In the years ahead, when our sunrises are no longer greeted in concert with Roger Erickson singing the famous "Good Morning" song, we will be comforted knowing Roger is on his 20 acres in Minnesota, enjoying the quality of life he helped plant for all Minnesotans.

IN HONOR OF THE TURTLE BAY ASSOCIATION

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Turtle Bay Association as it celebrates its 40th Anniversary.

In 1957, when a volunteer group of tenants, home owners and small businesses in Manhattan's Turtle Bay area joined forces to oppose a plan to convert 49th Street into a major traffic corridor, the Turtle Bay Association was born. Forty years later, this active and committed group of community members is still working to ameliorate the Turtle Bay neighborhood.

Over the years, the Turtle Bay Association has initiated many efforts to preserve and beautify the neighborhood. The Association has spearheaded major renovations of several area parks, including: Peter Detmold Park and Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza and MacArthur Playground. As a result of the Turtle Bay Association's efforts, free concerns were held in Detmold Park this summer.

This past spring, the Association spruced up Second Avenue by planting trees and filling the avenue's tree boxes with flowers.

The Turtle Bay Association also works closely with the local police precinct on neighborhood security concerns; with the sanitation department on matters of cleanliness of the streets; and with the United Nations to limit disruptions caused by demonstrations.

One of the Association's earliest and most famous members is the renowned actress Katharine Hepburn. In 1957, Ms. Hepburn fought vigorously with other Association members to halt the destruction of trees and prevent the city's plans to widen Turtle Bay streets by cutting back sidewalks. In 1987, she lent her name to the successful campaign to re-zone Turtle Bay's mid-blocks for low-rise construction limitations.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleague rise with me in this tribute to the Turtle Bay Association as they celebrate 40 years of commitment to their community. This dedicated group does a tremendous job in creating a small town feel in such a large city like Manhattan. Thank you.

MEDICARE

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, December 24, 1997 into the Congressional Record.

NEW CHOICES IN MEDICARE

Hoosiers will be hearing a lot about the reform of the Medicare system in the days ahead. Increasing costs and forecasts of a significant growth in the number of baby boomer retirees will require fundamental reform of the program. Medicare now serves over 38 million older and disabled Americans, while consuming nearly \$1 out of every \$9 in the federal budget. Medicare is a \$200 billion program and it will undoubtedly get much bigger as the pool of retirees swells early in the next century.

In 1997 Congress made the most significant reforms to the program since its creation over 30 years ago. Until now the Medicare program has been largely insulated from the shift in American health care from fee-for-service toward managed care. Medicare beneficiaries have traditionally selected their own doctors, visited them as often as they wanted, and had the government pay much of the bill. The new reforms will give beneficiaries more options, while pushing the system toward a managed care approach which aims to save money and improve overall efficiency.

MEDICARE+CHOICE

The new Medicare+Choice program is the centerpiece of the 1997 reforms. Starting late next year, Medicare beneficiaries will have the opportunity to decide each year whether to stay in the traditional fee-for-service government plan or switch to one of five private plans. Where the beneficiary selects the private option, Medicare will make a fixed payment to the chosen plan. Enrollees will receive the basic bundle of Medicare benefits, including access to emergency care, though the delivery and cost of these services would vary with each plan. Up until 2002 enrollees have the option of switching between plans at any time, but after that date the opportunities to switch plans will be more limited.

Medicare+Choice aims to contain costs in Medicare by injecting private competition into the system and encouraging more beneficiaries to enroll in managed care plans. These plans, while limiting the choice of doctors, tend to offer a wider array of benefits, including prescription drug benefits. One option under the Medicare+Choice program, for example, is the popular HMO plan. Already nearly 15% of beneficiaries use the HMO plan, which allows patients to choose from a network of doctors and receive approved benefits, usually at lower cost. Two other options involve a more limited managed care approach, and a fourth option provides for a private fee-for-service plan, under which doctors can charge up to 15% more than the insurer's fee schedule.

The fifth option is the medical savings account (MSA) plan, which combines features of a savings account and private health insurance. Medicare will pay into the account the difference between the Medicare monthly payment and the monthly premium for a high deductible plan. Contributions to the account as well as any earned interest will be exempt from taxes. The beneficiary will be able to make tax exempt withdrawals from the account as long as the money is used to pay for unreimbursed medical expenses, long-term insurance, and related expenses. The MSA is a pilot program which will be limited in 390,000 enrollees, starting in 1999.

UNANSWERED QUESTIONS

My guess is that most beneficiaries will, at least initially, elect to stay in the traditional fee-for-service Medicare plan. They like the unlimited choice of doctors and ability to pay no more than the government prescribed fee. Over time, however, the other options, which may offer more benefits at a lower cost, will probably attract many people. The key question is what these changes will mean to the overall quality of care for older Americans.

Medicare has been a program offering equal access to health care for older and disabled persons, rich and poor alike. Some have suggested that the new program will create a multi-tiered system of health care for older Americans, where wealthy beneficiaries opt for fee-for-service, healthy individuals shift into managed care plans, and sicker and more expensive beneficiaries stay in the traditional fee-for-service plan. If that happens, the private providers could end up making money, while the Medicare program saves very little or even loses money. There is also concern that creating a multi-tiered system of delivery will eventually undermine public support for the program.

Other questions have been raised about the new program. Some, for example, wonder how doctors will respond to Medicare+Choice. Many physicians have expressed concerns about the fee limits in the current program, and may opt to target their practices at patients who pay the higher fees. Still others ask whether the quality of care will be the same under all the options and whether some options, particularly the managed care options, will impose undue limits on when and where people can receive care. Finally, there are questions about whether older Americans will have enough information to make informed choices. In November 1998 the federal government will send all beneficiaries an informational pamphlet describing their new Medicare+Choice options. This pamphlet will outline the new health plans that are available in and around the beneficiary's community.

CONCLUSION

All of these changes carry high stakes for Hoosiers. Under current projections, the part of the Medicare Trust Fund which funds in-

surance for hospital care is expected to become insolvent in 2010, as baby boomers retire and enroll in the program. The 1997 law, therefore, is an interim strategy. It will save \$115 billion over the next five years, but it does not address the long-term challenges to the program. Congress has established a National Bipartisan Commission on the Future of Medicare to recommend further changes to Medicare.

Medicare is one of the great success stories of this country. It has provided essential health services for millions of our elderly and disabled citizens, and improved the overall quality of life in this country. If, however, future generations are also to benefit from Medicare, the program must undergo reform. I believe that Americans, in large part, realize this. They want to improve Medicare.

Medicare+Choice is one step toward achieving that goal. The ability to shop for insurance plans could encourage greater efficiency and restrain ever-increasing costs for health care. Health care in America has been largely transformed by the HMO-based managed care plan, and Medicare is likely to move in that direction as well. The challenge in Medicare is to make these changes without diminishing access to quality and affordable health care.

TRIBUTE TO SUSAN WINDSOR

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Susan Windsor, who has served as the Chairperson of the Board of the Calabasas Chamber of Commerce for the past year.

Henry David Thoreau wrote, "I have learned this at least by my experiment: that if one advances confidently in the direction of his dreams, and endeavors to live the life which he has imagined, he will meet with a success unexpected in the common hours."

Susan has worked hard to achieve her dreams. Her dedication and perseverance is inspiring. As one of the earliest minority students to attend Florida A&M, she overcame adversity to pursue her interest in horticulture.

While working full-time to support herself, she attended the University of LaVerne, College of Law. After graduating from law school, she practiced civil litigation and was an active member of the San Fernando Valley Neighborhood Legal Services, a legal aid clinic. Only four years after graduating from law school, Susan started her own practice, focusing on probate law, trust administration, estate planning and probate and trust litigation.

Susan's determination and strength of character were again tested when the 1994 Northridge Earthquake destroyed her offices. She relocated her practice to Calabasas and became actively involved in community and business affairs, including the Calabasas Chamber of Commerce, where she has served on the Board of Directors since 1995. In 1997, Susan was elected as Chairperson of the Board, and in this capacity she worked closely with the directors to implement a current Policy and Procedures Manual and revised by-laws.

Susan has worked hard to realize many of her dreams. While she continues to practice

law in Calabasas, she has also expanded her interest in horticulture. Along with her husband, she established Astoria Mushroom Growers, specializing in the cultivation of Shitake mushrooms.

Though Susan's successes have not come easy, she has never lost sight of her goals. Through her efforts, Susan has not only enriched her life, but the lives of those in our community. Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in paying tribute to Susan Windsor.

RECOGNIZING SHEILA DAAR

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise to recognize Sheila Daar, an expert in the field of integrated pest management (IPM), who has been awarded a 1997 Stratospheric Ozone Protection Award by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The award recognizes extraordinary achievements and international leadership in protecting the Earth's protective stratospheric ozone layer.

Ms. Daar is the Executive Director of the non-profit Bio-Integral Resource Center (BIRC). This organization works with government agencies and the private sector to design and implement least-toxic IPM programs for solving pest problems in agricultural and urban systems.

Since 1992, Ms. Daar has developed and disseminated practical information on non-chemical alternatives to the toxic fumigant methyl bromide, focusing on California crops, including strawberries and grapes, that use significant amounts of this pesticide. Methyl bromide is a class one ozone depleting substance scheduled for phaseout in 2001 under terms of the U.S. Clean Air Act. Ms. Daar and her staff have documented alternatives, established on-farm applied research and demonstration projects, and conducted technical outreach programs to assist farmers and urban pest control companies to adopt alternatives to methyl bromide. She is an active member of the United Nations Methyl Bromide Technical Option Committee, and co-author of IPM Alternatives to Methyl Bromide and other publications on this topic.

The Environmental Protection Award is significant because it recognizes the two decades of research and public education that Ms. Daar performed. She is a pioneer in the field of integrated pest management in a state and a culture that took pride in synthetic chemical response to pests and the development of pesticides and herbicides of great variety and power. Ms. Daar has made significant contributions to our present understanding of the wide, unexpected sweep and longevity of these toxins, in terms of poisoning our soil, our biosystem, and our atmosphere.

She has labored long in agricultural fields, along the sides of California's highways, in city lots and anywhere where plants grow; espousing, and teaching the values of reduced dependence on synthetic, chemical toxins.

Ms. Daar's early horticultural successes were in teaching as well as being appointed to the State of California Pest Management Advi-

sory Committee in 1993, and to the California Department of Transportation's Public Advisory Liaison System, in 1995. She continues to serve on both bodies.

I am enormously pleased to recognize this remarkable woman on behalf of my district, my state and my country.

HONORING LEO ARAGUZ

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in congratulating Leo Araguz, a native of Harlingen, Texas, who is being honored tonight in his hometown for the professional athletic accomplishments in his young life.

Leo Araguz, a small town guy of modest means, has played professional football, as a kicker, for several National Football League teams. Tonight, his family, friends and community plan a surprise celebration for him in his hometown, and I want to let him know that the House of Representatives supports the efforts of his community to honor his work.

Professional sports are the top of the heap for athletes in our country. In Texas, football easily reigns over other sports. Getting to the top in professional football is a difficult thing to do under the best of circumstances, but the circumstances for Leo have never been easy.

As a good athlete in school, he almost missed out on sports altogether after a car wreck that badly injured his leg. A full year of therapy not only brought him back to football, but strengthened his legs, which made him decide to concentrate on the kicking game. As a former soccer player, kicking came quite naturally, and a star was born.

The strength of his kicking game assisted the Harlingen High School Cardinals in securing several South Texas football honors. In college, at Stephen F. Austin State University, he led his division in punting in 1992.

Since that time, he has played for the Miami Dolphins, the San Diego Chargers, and the Oakland Raiders. He has just been re-signed by the Miami Dolphins and will soon go there for training camp. Please join me in commending Leo Araguz for his hard work and his commitment to excellence in the game of football.

HONORING RABBI AVI WEISS, THE HEBREW INSTITUTE OF RIVERDALE

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, Rabbi Avi Weiss and the Hebrew Institute of Riverdale this year celebrate 25 years of passion and outreach within the Jewish community.

Rabbi Weiss has traveled far and wide to support the cause of Judaism, most famously for his work at Auschwitz where he persuaded an order of nuns to move their convent from the gates of that infamous death camp.

He went to Buenos Aires in 1994 to comfort the families of the victims of a bomb attack on

a synagogue. There he met with Argentine President Carlos Menem and was invited to a Cabinet meeting to discuss security concerns. And it was at his urging that the International Relations Committee of the House of Representatives conducted hearings on the bombing when the official investigation lagged.

Rabbi Weiss was named Rabbi of the Year by the New York Board of Rabbis for outstanding service to the rabbinate.

He also pioneered outreach programs at the Hebrew Institute of Riverdale including free High Holy Day Services, a free Passover Seder and programs to reach the mentally and physically handicapped as well as elderly shut-ins. It is the only synagogue in the country which is barrier free.

The Hebrew Institute of Riverdale reaches 4,000 families embracing Jews of all commitments.

Rabbi Weiss is a great personal friend and I congratulate him and the Center for their great work over these 25 years.

TRIBUTE TO ISSAC GONZALES

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Issac Gonzales, a community leader in my Congressional District who passed away on January 21, 1998 at the age of 72.

Issac was born and raised in National City, California. In his younger years, he served with distinction in the United States Army and received a number of military honors for heroism and bravery including two bronze stars, a victory medal, and a purple heart.

Issac was a true community leader. He was honored for his service to his neighborhood as a volunteer in the Community Policing Program and worked until his death as a member of the San Diego Senior Citizens Patrol. A quiet man, he also worked tirelessly within his church and led by example.

Issac won the respect and appreciation of his friends, family, and the entire community for his involvement in all aspects of the community life of National City.

We come across a small number of special people who touch our hearts and souls with their activism, optimism, and dedication to making everyone's life richer. Issac was one of those chosen few. My thoughts and prayers go out to his wife, Silvia, his sons Andrew and Robert, and his family and friends. Issac Gonzales will be dearly missed.

HONORING DOMINIQUE DE MENIL

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the memory of an extraordinary woman, Dominique de Menil of Houston, a world renowned patron of the arts, philanthropist, and passionate advocate for human rights, who passed away December 31, 1997, at the age of 89. Her death is a tremendous loss not only for her family, but for the city of Houston and

the nation. Along with her late husband John de Menil, who died in 1973, Dominique de Menil left indelible marks on the world of art and the cause of civil rights.

Dominique de Menil was born in Paris on March 23, 1908. Heiress to the Schlumberger Ltd. oil field service company fortune, she made Houston her home for more than 50 years and became its leading arts patron and benefactor. Mrs. de Menil received her bachelor of arts degree from the Sorbonne in 1927. At twenty-three she married Jean de Menil, a young baron from a French military family. In the early 1940s, they came to America with the expansion of Schlumberger and settled in Houston. They became American citizens in 1962.

In 1954, declaring that "art embodies the highest aspirations of humankind," the de Menils established the Menil Foundation to foster knowledge and understanding in the fields of art, architecture and philosophy. Its primary focus has been the visual arts. In addition, Mr. and Mrs. de Menil were among the founders of Houston's Contemporary Arts Museum and responsible for nurturing it during its infancy.

Mrs. de Menil and her late husband were internationally known for establishing Houston's Rothko Chapel in 1971. Mrs. de Menil called the Rothko Chapel, which houses an ensemble of large paintings by the abstract artist Mark Rothko that were commissioned for the chapel, a place "dedicated to meditation and peace." The chapel is ecumenical, open to all religions, belonging to none. Outside the chapel is a reflection pool with Broken Obelisk, a Barnett Newman sculpture dedicated to the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., whose civil-rights work was close to the heart of Mrs. de Menil. She hosted many distinguished visitors for special programs, including Bishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa, Tibet's Dalai Lama, and South African President Nelson Mandela.

A sense of the suffering and indignities heaped on humankind was of great concern to Mrs. de Menil. She founded the Rothko Chapel Awards, \$10,000 prizes presented annually to five recipients, often little-known individuals, who battled for human rights. She also joined with former President Carter to establish the Carter-Menil Human Rights Prize of \$100,000, awarded every other year in Houston or Atlanta. Mrs. de Menil also worked closely with the late Congressman Mickey Leland to further civil and human rights around the world.

After John de Menil died, Dominique de Menil continued the couple's projects, and she masterminded a large, many-pronged program in the art and human rights. In 1987, the Menil Collection museum in Houston opened to the public. Designed by architect Renzo Piano, it houses one of the greatest privately assembled collections in the world, numbering more than 15,000 works of art. Museums in New York and Paris wooed Mrs. de Menil in hopes of acquiring the collection. But Mrs. de Menil was determined to keep the collection in her adopted home of Houston.

In 1995, she presided over the opening of another building, also designed by Renzo Piano. The Cy Twombly Gallery houses a collection of sculptures and paintings by the prominent American artist. In 1997, she presided over opening the Byzantine Fresco Chapel, designed by her son Francois de Menil, containing two 13th-century Byzantine frescos from Cyprus.

Mrs. de Menil also played a pivotal role at the Museum of Fine Arts in Houston. She gave generously to foster the arts at Rice University and the University of St. Thomas. She and her husband brought a young architect named Philip Johnson to Houston to design the modern campus at the University of St. Thomas. Mr. Johnson, of course, went on to establish himself as one of the nation's premier modern architects. In 1969, she and her husband established the Institute for the Arts at Rice. She had a great appreciation for the place of art in a strong community and worked to ensure that Houstonians from all walks of life could enjoy our city's many artistic and cultural treasures.

Whatever she did, Mrs. de Menil's intelligence, enthusiasm, and integrity served her and all those she encountered well. She brought a tireless energy, an unflagging drive and a passionate caring to each of her causes. Mrs. de Menil will be remembered for these qualities and her dedication to making the world a better place.

Mr. Speaker, Dominique de Menil was one of a kind. She was a person of strong opinions who cared greatly for justice and the welfare of others. She will be greatly missed but never forgotten by Houstonians, the many people throughout the world with whom she worked, and countless others who care about art and human rights. We are all infinitely richer for her legacy and were blessed with her wisdom, compassion, and dignity. As she intended, the artistic and humanitarian causes she championed will remain as her legacy.

CHILD CARE

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, December 3, 1997, into the Congressional Record.

CHILD CARE CHALLENGES

Finding high-quality, affordable child care is a common challenge for working parents, with profound consequences for the emotional and cognitive development of children, the workplace, and welfare reform. To choose where your children will be for long hours is to choose the people and the environment that will help shape them.

I find Hoosiers ambivalent about child care. Many accept that working mothers are a reality and want greater investments in improving the quality of child care. Others believe mothers should stay at home with their small children, or at least not be encouraged by government subsidies to leave their children in the care of others.

Child care has become an increasingly urgent issue for a number of reasons. First, 62% of women with young children work outside the home. Today, an estimated 13 million children under the age of 6 spend some or all of their day in child care. The effort to push welfare recipients into the workforce also adds to the demand for child care, since most of them are single women with young children. Second, recent research has indicated that the stimulation and attention children receive from infancy until the age of 3 has a critical impact on their ability to learn and grow throughout the rest of their lives. Third, child care is expensive: on aver-

age, \$3,800 per year for each pre-school age child. Employers, meanwhile, lose an estimated \$3 billion each year due to child-care related absences by workers. For low-income working parents, child care is a perpetual emergency.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

The federal government has a few programs aimed at making child care better and more affordable: child care subsidies for low-income families and those receiving welfare benefits; a modest income tax credit for a portion of child care expenses; a tax exclusion for employer-provided child care benefits; low-cost, nutritious meals and snacks for poor children in child care; and Head Start, a part-day pre-school program for disadvantaged youngsters. These programs will cost the federal government about \$12 billion in 1997.

KEY ISSUES

Recently, President and Mrs. Clinton hosted a conference at the White House which focused on the three key child care issues:

Availability

The availability of care varies widely. Care is sometimes scarce for babies because of the lower child-to-adult ratio they require. Options are also limited for school age children; in Indiana, only 37% of public schools offer extended day programs.

Affordability

The expense of child care can place great strains on the family budget. The 1996 welfare reform law increased federal child care funding by \$4 billion over six years, yet only one in ten eligible families receives subsidies. Many communities have hundreds of parents on waiting lists for assistance. Low-income working parents are competing with welfare recipients moving into the workforce for limited child care funds. Some large employers have stepped up efforts to help employees meet their child care needs by building on-site child care centers, providing referrals, or giving employees pre-tax cash assistance, but only 4% of American workers are eligible.

Quality

Although there are many excellent child care facilities, too much of the child care in this country is unsafe at worst, mediocre at best. States are primarily responsible for regulating the health and safety of child care settings, and requirements vary widely. A 1995 study indicated that one in eight child care centers provided care that could actually jeopardize children's safety and development.

But it's not enough just to keep children safe. Because of the importance of early childhood experiences on later learning, child care needs to provide age-appropriate activities, a low child-to-adult ratio, and lots of attention from stable, nurturing adults who understand child development. Yet this is lacking in up to 6 out of every 7 child care centers by one estimate. One problem is that turnover among child care workers is about 50% annually, primarily due to low wages. The average salary for a worker in a child care center is just over \$12,000 per year—considerably less than the average bartender earns. With such low wages it is difficult to attract highly skilled and experienced individuals. Moreover, most states, including Indiana, do not require child care workers to have any training prior to beginning their jobs. But increasing wages for child care workers will drive up costs, making child care even less affordable.

SOLUTIONS

The question for government is what it can do to make the child care situation better. It

is easy to see how more money might help, but in this era of budget constraints, no large infusion of cash is going to come from Washington. In some respects, that's appropriate. Different communities have different needs, and my sense is that locally created solutions forged by partnerships among businesses, schools, churches, and government are probably going to be most successful. Nonetheless, we do have a responsibility as a nation to see that children are given the opportunity to prosper. Finding a way to pay child care workers a living wage and assure that they are professionally trained and supervised is crucial. Some suggest that greater government regulation of child care providers would improve care, but others worry that this would drive up costs and worsen the affordability problem.

President Clinton has proposed spending \$300 million to train 50,000 day care providers who promise to stay in the field at least one year. He also pledged to devote more AmeriCorps volunteers to after-school programs. Others have proposed raising the Department Care Tax Credit, which has not been increased since 1981, and making the credit refundable for low-income families. Still others believe that more child care is a bad approach and favor providing incentives for parents to stay at home with children or utilize flexible work arrangements.

We need to place a higher priority on meeting the educational and emotional needs of young children. There are many difficult questions surrounding the availability, affordability, and quality of child care in this country, and plenty of room for argument on how best to achieve satisfactory arrangements. But all of us have a stake in giving every child a decent start. My strong sense is that not nearly enough child care is of the quality that all children deserve. I have the feeling that finding a way to improve child care is one of the next big challenges ahead.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT FRANCIS RITTER, JR.

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Robert Francis Ritter, Jr. who has served as the President of the Reseda Chamber of Commerce for the last two years.

One only has to look at the choices Rob has made throughout his life and his career to realize his commitment to family. He has worked in his family printing business for 16 years, alongside his mother, father, sisters and brothers-in-law. Working together as a team, the Ritter family has not only developed a successful business, they have maintained strong bonds out of the office as well. The Ritter family also adeptly demonstrated their strength and unity at the softball city semifinals last season.

As President of the Reseda Chamber of Commerce, one of Rob's priorities has been to create an environment in which the standard for families has been raised. He developed and maintained the Facade Improvement Program and the Business Improvement District, which were started by Councilmember Laura Chick. In addition, Reseda received \$310,000 from the Los Angeles Neighborhood Initiative. Rob worked to ensure that all of these programs have a positive and lasting effect on our community.

William James once said, "The greatest use of life is to spend it for something that outlasts it." Though Rob Ritter's term as president is over, the work he has done for Reseda will be appreciated for many years to come. Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in honoring Robert Ritter, for his commitment to our community.

THE HAWAII FEDERAL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PERCENTAGE ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1998

HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to adjust the Federal medical assistance percentage [FMAP] rate for Hawaii to more fairly reflect the state's ability to bear its share of Medicaid payments. I am pleased that my colleague, Representative PATSY MINK, has joined me as a sponsor of this measure. I am also happy to join our Senate counterparts, Senator DANIEL AKAKA and Senator DANIEL INOUE, in putting forth this legislation. In November 1997, a similar bill, S. 1376 was introduced by Senator AKAKA.

The Federal share of Medicaid payments for each state varies according to the state's ability to pay. Because per capita income is the determining factor for ability to pay, wealthier state bear a larger share of the cost of the program through lower FMAP rates. In Hawaii, per capita income is relatively high. Thus, the State's FMAP rate is 50 percent, the lowest level. Under this bill, Hawaii's FMAP rate would be increased from 50 percent to 59.8 percent.

The rationale for the FMAP rate change is quite simple. Hawaii's high cost of living skews the per capita income determining factor. Based on 1995 United States Census data, the cost of living in Honolulu is 83 percent higher than the average of the metropolitan areas. More recent studies have shown that for the state as a whole, the cost of living is more than one-third higher than the rest of the United States. In fact, Hawaii's Cost of Living Index ranks it as the highest in the country. Some government programs take the high cost of living in Hawaii into account and funding is adjusted accordingly. These programs include Medicare prospective payment rates, food stamp allocations, school lunch programs, housing insurance limits, Federal employee salaries, and military living expenses. These examples show a Federal recognition that the higher cost of living in noncontiguous states should be taken into account in fashioning government program policies. It is time for similar recognition of this factor in gaging Hawaii's ability to support its health care programs.

An excellent analysis of this issue is included in the twenty-first edition of "The Federal Budget and the States," a joint study conducted by the Taubman Center and Local Government at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government and the office of Senator DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN. According to the study, if per capita income is measured in real terms, the State of Hawaii ranks 47th at \$19,755 compared to the national av-

erage of \$24,231. Thus, Hawaii's 50 percent FMAP rate is understated because cost of living factors are not considered. Per capita income is a poor measure of Hawaii's relative ability to bear the cost of Medicaid services.

In addition to the high cost of living, the Harvard-Moynihan study finds that Hawaii also has one of the highest poverty rates in the nation. The state's 16.9 percent poverty rate is ranked eighth in the country, compared to the national average of 14.7 percent. These higher cost levels are reflected in state government expenditures and state taxation. On a per capita basis, state revenue and expenditures are far higher in Hawaii, as well as Alaska, than in the 48 mainland states. The higher expenditure levels are necessary to assure an adequate level of public services which are more costly to provide in our states. Of the top 10 states with the highest poverty rates in the country, the Harvard-Moynihan study finds that only 3 others have an FMAP rate between 50 and 60 percent. The other six states have FMAP rates of 65 percent and higher. Even more revealing is that of the top 10 states with the lowest real per capita income, only Hawaii has a 50 percent FMAP rate.

During consideration of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, the Senate included a provision increasing Alaska's FMAP rate to 59.8 percent for the next 3 years. Setting a higher match rate as was done for Alaska would still leave Hawaii with a lower FMAP rate than a majority of the states, but would better recognize Hawaii's ability to pay its fair share of the costs of the Medicaid program.

I hope to make my colleagues in the House of Representative colleagues cognizant of the need for this legislation and to earn their support for its passage in the 105th Congress.

REGARDING THE ELECTIONS HELD IN GUYANA

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the people of the Republic of Guyana for holding multiparty elections on December 15, 1997. By most accounts, based on the observations of international organizations on the day of the elections, the process was free and fair.

I congratulate the Guyanese people for their strong belief in the democratic process as shown by an 88 percent voter turnout.

I regret that factions in the country called for civil disobedience and that there was mass looting and rioting for many days following the elections.

I encourage an audit of the elections by the Caribbean Community, (CARICOM) and call on all parties and opposition leaders to respect the outcome of the audit as the final decision and make a vow to peace and stability in Guyana.

I call on the newly elected President Janet Jagan, a native of Chicago, to respect the rule of law and human rights in this fledgling democracy.

IN HONOR OF CAROLYN M.
GREENBERG

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Carolyn M. Greenberg, a resident of my district whose term as chair of Community Board 8 in Manhattan has just ended.

In taking on this position, Mr. Greenberg committed herself to a year of hard work as a leader, trouble-shooter, and diplomat. In this capacity, Ms. Greenberg has gone above and beyond the call of civic duty. Carolyn Greenberg has long been an advocate for the Upper East Side and, in fact, for all of the residents of the City of New York.

During her time as chair and as a member of Community Board 8, she has demonstrated an unyielding dedication to the quality of life in the City. Carolyn has devoted hours of her free time monitoring local sidewalk cafes, researching community issues such as zoning regulations and environmental hazards, and attending public hearings.

She has been a member of the Environment, Parks, and Pedestrian Affairs Committees, demonstrating that her spirit of public good extends to a variety of areas. She has many areas of expertise and has been very influential in diverse community issues through the years that I have worked with her.

Ms. Greenberg served as a member of Community Board 8 from 1979 through 1985, and again from 1986 to the present. She served as first and second vice chair, then as chair from 1996 to 1997.

The efficiency and effectiveness Carolyn Greenberg has displayed in her role as chair of Community Board 8 should serve as a model for all community activists. Without people like Ms. Greenberg working to improve communities on the local level, our works as Members of Congress would be compounded tenfold. We should not only remember, but gratefully acknowledge the credit well-deserved by civic leaders. It is the hardworking people like Ms. Greenberg who keep alive the small-town feeling which could so easily be lost in a big city.

Ms. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues rise with me in this tribute to Ms. Carolyn Greenberg, a woman who has worked very hard to improve her community. Thank you.

HUGHSON HIGH SCHOOL HUSKIES

HON. GARY A. CONDIT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Hughson High School Huskies football team for their perfect 1997 season, capped by their 34-12 victory over Colfax High School in the Sac-Joaquin Section Division III championship game, under head coach Reyn Franca. The outstanding sportsmanship, citizenship, athleticism and team spirit displayed by the Huskies reflects great credit on their community as well as the entire 18th Congressional District.

Hughson is a small community in the great Central Valley of California. It's a place known for hard working, close knit families. People care about and take care of each other. For the people who call Hughson home, family values isn't a slick sounding slogan—it's a way of life. Like most communities its size, life revolves around its high school.

Hughson High strives to maintain a stellar reputation for excellence from the classroom to the athletic fields. Arguably the best small school football team in California, the 1997 season marks the third time in seven years the Huskies have won the Sac-Joaquin Section Division III football title. Cal-Hi Sports Magazine also honored the Huskies as the state's best small school football team.

Mr. Speaker, what makes this season and particularly, this team, so impressive is the commitment team members made to each other following last year's disappointing loss in the final 22 seconds of the championship game. They made a promise to work together and to work harder than ever. That's the kind of people who live in Hughson. They don't dwell on past mistakes. They look forward to the future, roll up their sleeves and get the job done.

Homer Garza, the team's leading rusher summed it up best: "This class is real close. We knew what we had to do and we did it as a team. I think a lot of our togetherness goes along with the coaching staff. (Reyn) Franca, Bob Loretelli and Dan Walsh all prepared us to think 'we' instead of 'I'."

The Hughson High School Huskies are an example of excellence. It is with great pride that I ask the United States House of Representatives to recognize and honor the Huskies and the community of Hughson.

THE INDEPENDENT COUNSEL

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, December 17, 1997 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

**CAMPAIGN FUNDRAISING AND THE
INDEPENDENT COUNSEL LAW**

On December 2, 1997 Attorney General Janet Reno announced that she would not request the appointment of an independent counsel to investigate fundraising phone calls by the President and Vice President from the White House. The decision does not end further investigation by the Justice Department, the FBI, and congressional committees into these and other allegations of fundraising abuse. The Attorney General reserved the right to seek an independent counsel in the future if the evidence so warrants.

Her decision may nonetheless mark a turning point in the fundraising scandal, perhaps signaling the beginning of the end of the investigation. The appointment of an independent counsel, in contrast, would have subjected the White House and Democratic National Committee to the wide-ranging investigative and prosecutorial powers of the counsel and almost certainly prolonged the inquiry for many years.

What is the independent counsel law? Congress enacted the independent counsel law in

1978 in response to Watergate and the seeming inability of the executive branch to investigate and prosecute crimes by senior administration officials. The statute aims to handle such cases in an impartial manner, thus restoring public confidence in the process. An independent counsel is appointed by a panel of judges at the request of the Attorney General, and works outside the executive branch.

When is the law triggered? The Attorney General must request the appointment of an independent counsel if there is specific and credible information that a crime may have been committed by a high-ranking official, or for others for whom it would be a conflict of interest for the Justice Department to investigate. The Attorney General, however, may not ask for an independent counsel to investigate allegations that the Justice Department would not prosecute under its existing standards.

What was the focus of this investigation? The Attorney General focused her inquiry on whether the President and Vice President made fundraising calls from the White House in violation of a federal law known as the Pendleton Act. This law was enacted in 1883 in an effort to prevent federal officials from shaking down their employees for contributions. It has since been expanded to cover certain solicitations of private persons, but has been rarely enforced in recent times. Applying this law to the White House phone calls raised difficult legal issues. First, it was unclear how the law might apply to the White House residence (where the President lives) as opposed to White House offices (where he works). Second, it was unclear what types of solicitations the law was intended to proscribe. Some had argued the law covered solicitations for so-called "hard money" contributions, which are contributions for specific federal campaigns and are stringently regulated, while others said it also covered solicitations for so-called "soft money" contributions, which are contributions for general party-building activities and are only lightly regulated.

What did the investigation find? The Justice Department concluded that the President made two thank-you calls to contributors and one call soliciting money. Those calls, however, were made from the White House residence, which, the Attorney General said, was not covered by the law under existing Justice Department guidelines. The investigators also reviewed 45 fundraising calls from White House offices by the Vice President. The Attorney General determined that the calls were meant to raise "soft money," which she said was not covered under the specific terms of the act.

What has been the reaction to the decision? Critics have focussed less on her analysis of the Pendleton Act, which many consider sound, than on the scope of her investigation. First, critics say she asked the wrong legal question: her focus should have been on the Democratic Party's advertising campaign on behalf of the President, which was funded by "soft money" contributions and coordinated with the President. Critics say the President and party leaders intentionally sought to evade the spending caps to which presidential candidates must agree as a condition of receiving federal funds. Others would respond that campaign finance laws in this area are hopelessly ambiguous and that both sides used similar techniques to evade spending limits.

Second, critics say the Attorney General focused her inquiry too narrowly on potential violations of an obscure and rarely-enforced federal law, rather than on the wider pattern of fundraising abuses, including the use of the White House for fundraising purposes. These critics say the independent counsel law was designed for such sensitive

and prominent political investigations that cannot be credibly handled by the Attorney General, who is, after all, an appointee of the President. The Attorney General has responded that the independent counsel law should be aimed at specific allegations of wrongdoing, not generalized grievances; otherwise, the independent counsel, who operates with broad powers and an unlimited budget, could not be properly constrained in his investigation.

Conclusions: I agree with the Attorney General's decision not to seek an independent counsel. My chief concern is with the appointment process. The independent counsel, if requested, would be selected by a three-judge panel which has shown a strong bias against the President.

I have been dissatisfied, however, with the Attorney General's investigation. The campaign finance scandal has created a serious crisis of credibility for the American political system. The Department of Justice investigation has been slow and unimpressive. Serious questions have been raised about the failure to pursue important leads, the FBI director's open disapproval, emphasis on technicalities of the law, and conflicts of interest—all of which haven't been adequately addressed. The answer, I believe, is the appointment by the Attorney General of a special prosecutor, as was done in Watergate. Such a prosecutor, with impeccable credentials, could provide a thorough and impartial review of campaign fundraising abuses by both parties.

The Attorney General's inquiry also highlights the need for campaign finance reform. Prosecutors will not bring charges unless they have a clear understanding of a law and its sanctions. Here, the campaign finance law, as written by Congress and interpreted by regulators and the courts, is riddled with so many loopholes it is almost unenforceable. We need a law which clearly limits the influence of money in campaigns and provides penalties for violators.

TRIBUTE TO THE LAS VIRGENES UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT BOARD OF EDUCATION

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the members of the Las Virgenes Unified School District Board of Education for their service and dedication to the children of our community.

John Dewey once wrote that "Education is not preparation for life; education is life itself." The board members of this district have committed themselves to ensuring our children receive the best education possible, and therefore the most productive and fulfilling life possible. They are one of 12 school boards throughout the state of California in which all its members have earned their Masters of Boardmanship; a process which involves a rigorous course of professional development. Recently, the entire board was one of only 11 school boards recognized by the California School Boards Association for this accomplishment. This achievement is especially noteworthy because there are more than 1,000 school boards in the state.

Recent accomplishments attributed to the hard work of our board members include the passage of a \$93 million Facilities Bond with

an overwhelming majority vote. The board was also able to reduce class sizes for grades K-3 without hurting other programs. As a result, our children will receive the attention that is necessary to ensure that all students work to their full potential. In addition, a model computer technology training lab has been established for all staff members, and a policy was created which requires all students to pass algebra and geometry prior to graduation.

Schools in the Las Virgenes Unified District are consistently recognized for their commitment to excellence. A "California State Teacher of the Year" has been chosen from this district for the past two years, and ten of the district's schools have been recognized as California Distinguished Schools, National Blue Ribbon Schools and National Blue Ribbon Nominees. These accomplishments are a testament to the fact that the school board has established and maintained standards of excellence—standards to which other schools should aspire.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in honoring the members of the Board of Education for the Las Virgenes Unified School District: Amy Berns, Barbara Bowman-Fagelson, Judy Jordan, Charlotte Meyer and Larry Rubin. These individuals have selflessly dedicated their time and energy to our community, and collectively they have worked to improve the standard of education that is received by our children.

HONORING AN AMERICAN HERO

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to recognize Fred Korematsu, a man who stands as an example of the immutable struggle for human rights and social equity. Fifty-six years ago, a young Japanese American man stood up for justice and, as a result, had his freedom taken away. In 1942, Fred Korematsu resisted the order which sent 120,000 Japanese Americans into internment, as perceived threats to national security during World War II. Fred Korematsu defied the order because he was an American citizen who merely wanted to live his life as an American.

His refusal to report to internment resulted in conviction of a felony. He was placed in a confinement camp in Utah. In 1944, with the help of the American Civil Liberties Union, his case was brought before the Supreme Court to challenge the legality of that discriminatory order, but the court upheld the conviction.

It took four decades for that injustice to be redressed.

In 1983, evidence was brought to light which showed officials in the Navy and the Justice Department had suppressed information showing Japanese Americans were not a threat to national security. With that proof, Fred Korematsu made another appeal for justice. Recognizing that internment had been based on fraudulent information, a federal court finally vacated his conviction.

On January 15, 1998, the man who was handcuffed and taken to jail as an enemy alien over half a century ago, was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest civilian honor our nation can bestow. His

steadfast belief in freedom and liberty should have evidenced him as a true American in 1943. Today, I applaud Fred Korematsu on his reception of the Medal of Freedom. It is a recognition too long deferred.

His case reminds us of the ease with which discrimination can be perpetrated and freedom violated. The internment of Japanese Americans is a deplorable part of our nation's history, and it should always be remembered as such. They were American citizens treated as alien enemies. Let Fred Korematsu continue to stand as an ideal of commitment to progress and perseverance against injustice.

CORONA ROTARY CLUB CELEBRATES 75 YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE COMMUNITY

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, my hometown or Corona, California is blessed with many individuals who work tirelessly to improve the community's economy, educational system, environment and quality of life. When individuals like these form an organization, the benefits are innumerable. These benefits are reaped not only by the entire community, but also by the individuals who participate. Friendships and business relationships are formed and a tradition of cooperation develops within the community. The Corona Rotary Club is one of these exceptional organizations.

This month, the Corona Rotary Club is celebrating its 75th anniversary, marking three-quarters of a century of educational aid and community service in the city of Corona. The Corona Rotary Club is part of a larger organization, Rotary International, which consists of 6,000 clubs worldwide and sponsors several types of programs both regionally and internationally. One of these programs is its PolioPlus Program, which has virtually eradicated polio worldwide. Under sponsorship from the Riverside Rotary Club, the Corona Rotary Club was chartered on January 26, 1923. The club, founded by Herb Gully, initially consisted of 25 members with Charley Scoville serving as the first president. In 1940, a great honor was bestowed upon the organization when Paul Harris, the founder of Rotary International, visited the club. Since 1923, the Corona Rotary Club has grown to include 75 members.

The Corona Rotary Club sponsors an annual golf tournament in order to raise money for several youth organizations, including Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, YMCA, and various sports programs. Rotary has also established numerous scholarship funds for students in the Corona area, the most recent being the Gordon Duncan Memorial Scholarship, which pays a student's tuition for four years at a California State University. The Corona Rotary Club also established the RR Root Foundation, an organization which assists children with self-esteem problems related to dental deformities and provides reconstructive surgery for children with these deformities.

On a personal note, I am especially proud of the Corona Rotary Club's 75 years of service to the community because I have been a member for many years and served as its

President prior to being elected to Congress. "Service Above Self" is the motto of the Corona Rotary Club, and it is a tradition that I would like to see continue for another 75 years. On behalf of all the residents of the 43rd Congressional District, I would like to thank the Corona Rotary Club for its contributions and dedicated service to the community, and wish them great success with their 75th anniversary celebration.

IN MEMORY OF MARGARET
McCORD

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, it is with profound sadness that I ask my colleagues to join me to honor the memory of an outstanding pillar of our community. Margaret McCord devoted her life to the improvement of life in her community and in Brooklyn at large. She was an activist, a civic leader and friend to all.

I knew Margaret McCord from my early days in elected office. For many years I observed first hand this individual work tirelessly on behalf of the community, especially dedicating herself to the preservation of Sheepshead Bay. Over twenty years ago, she spearheaded the designation of Sheepshead Bay as a Special Zoning District. She also actively sought to get landmark designation for various businesses in her community such as Lundy's Restaurant.

Her leadership was and still is an inspiration for us all and extends well beyond the reaches of her neighborhood. She was very involved in all activities of the Sheepshead Bay—Plumb Beach Civic organization and contributed greatly to its success as a leading civic association.

I ask my colleagues to join me in posthumously recognizing Margaret McCord for the rich and full life she led, and for the good works that made her an invaluable asset to the community. Her memory will live on in the hearts and minds of those who were fortunate enough to have been graced by her presence.

A TRIBUTE TO PAUL KRAUSE

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to one of the greatest players in the history of the National Football League.

Paul Krause of Lakeville, Minnesota, was elected to the Pro Football Hall of Fame on Saturday.

Mr. Speaker, this great honor is a truly fitting tribute to an athlete who revolutionized the position of safety in the NFL over 16 seasons, four with the Redskins right here in Washington and the last 12 with out Minnesota Vikings, before he retired after the 1982 season.

Former Vikings Coach and Minnesota Legend Bud Grant—a Hall of Famer himself—put it best when he wrote in Paul's nominating letter: "He had the athletic ability plus the in-

stincts to be the best free safety I have ever coached or watched play in the NFL."

Vikings fans everywhere across this great nation—and that includes the distinguished Majority Leader!—are overjoyed and extremely proud about this most well-deserved honor for the greatest free safety in NFL history.

Paul Krause's 81 interceptions over 16 NFL seasons remain the standard of excellence for defensive backs and a number which appears as unreachable as Joe DiMaggio's 56-game hitting streak and Babe Ruth's 60 homers in 154 games.

The famous sports question, "Who is Wally Pipp?" pales in comparison to "Who was Marlin McKeever?" The answer, of course, is McKeever was the player traded to the Redskins in 1968 for Krause. Our Nation's Capital had to wait until 1973 to get to the Super Bowl. The Vikings made it just two years following Krause's arrival in Minnesota.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Iowa and then Vikings Assistant Coach Jerry Burns—who was familiar with Krause from coaching him at the University of Iowa—for the blessing of having Paul Krause in the defensive backfield for all those years in Minnesota.

People who rise to the top of their professions like Paul Krause often accomplish remarkable things after they leave the playing field.

Mr. Speaker, Paul is a real leader in his community. He was elected to the Dakota County Board, one of the Twin Cities-area's biggest counties.

But over the last two years, he has accomplished much, much more in the biggest struggle of his life.

Two years ago, his wife Pam suffered a serious brain injury in a car accident that nearly claimed her life. The injury put her in a deep coma.

Mr. Speaker, thanks to Paul's relentless efforts, Pam's courage and their amazing commitment to each other, Pam is making miracles happen every day.

In fact, Pam accompanied her husband, who does extensive charity work, to San Diego to participate in the annual "Taste of the NFL" event, which is held in the Super Bowl city each year to raise much-needed money for various causes.

Paul Krause has been eligible for election to the Hall of Fame since 1987. This good thing was a long time coming. Pam was there when the Hall of Fame voting announcement was made public.

"That was a pretty good phone call," Paul said in recounting the good news on Saturday. "It's been a very, very difficult two years for us as a family. This year, Pam came to the Super Bowl with me and said, 'This is the year.' It's very important to them. I wanted to make it for them."

Mr. Speaker, all Minnesotans are extremely proud of Paul Krause. We wish Paul and Pam and their family the very best in the years to come.

IN HONOR OF THE SOCIETY FOR
THE DEAF

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the founders of the Society for the Deaf in

Fairview Park, Ohio, Florence Toma and Noreen Chambers.

Florence and Noreen, both mothers of deaf children, were introduced to each other through various activities in which their children were involved. They became friends and were actively involved, along with other individuals, in establishing the Society for the Deaf. They both served on the Board of the Society until their deaths. They were both strong advocates for the education of deaf individuals.

It is fitting that ongoing scholarships to Gallaudet University in Washington, D.C. are being established which will continue their goal of education. Gallaudet University is the only liberal arts university in the world designed exclusively for the deaf and hard of hearing. Students come from around the world to participate in all aspects of the thriving campus life and the wide range of academic programs. Thanks to Florence Toma and Noreen Chambers and the Society for the Deaf, these scholarships will give deaf individuals the opportunity to receive a quality education at Gallaudet University and experience the cultural, linguistic, and ethnic diversity of its campus community for years to come.

THE 105TH CONGRESS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, November 26, 1997 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THE 105TH CONGRESS

The first session of the 105th Congress ended on November 13, one of the earliest adjournments in decades. There is a strong feeling in Congress that the more we stay at work the less the public likes us, and that may be reflected in the early adjournment date. The first half of the year was productive, but in the second half Congress was increasingly deadlocked and partisan. The session was marked by one major legislative accomplishment, a few more modest ones, and much unfinished business left over for next year.

Balanced Budget Agreement: The most important achievement of this session of Congress was the deal to balance the federal budget. A balanced budget agreement has long eluded policymakers, and for the past several years deficit politics has dominated the congressional agenda. The 1993 deficit reduction package, which I supported, has helped reduce the deficit from a record \$290 billion in 1992 to \$23 billion for 1997. The balanced budget package approved in July would finish the task and produce a balanced budget by 2002, if not sooner. If the government has to borrow less to finance deficits, then pressure on interest rates will lessen, and many things—from home mortgages to care loans—will be made cheaper. This budget deal made history and both parties deserve some credit for it.

The budget package also included provisions that fulfilled the objectives of some politicians who wanted middle-class and capital gains tax cuts, and other politicians who wanted increased aid for education and health insurance for poor children. Although the package did contain major budget savings from trimming payments to Medicare

providers and reining in discretionary spending, the agreement was basically made possible by the sudden discovery of \$225 billion in new revenue from the strong growth of the U.S. economy.

Many taxpayers will benefit from the tax breaks in the budget package. A new individual retirement account, the Roth IRA, was established and regular IRAs were expanded. Most families with children under 17 got a \$400 per child tax cut rising to \$500 in 1999. Eleven new educational tax cuts will become available. Capital gains taxes will be lower and the amount of inheritance exempted from estate taxes will rise for family farms and small businesses to \$1.3 million.

Although the budget package was disappointing in pushing off the whole question of decisive entitlement reform, it did improve the short-term outlook for Medicare—keeping it healthy for the next decade. Medicare beneficiaries will have the option of enrolling in a managed care plan, will receive expanded preventive care benefits, and face somewhat higher premiums for doctor services. In addition, the budget package provides \$24 billion to states to expand their health coverage to low-income uninsured children.

Other Measures Passed: The 105th Congress started with an explosion of activity on ethics. Speaker Gingrich was reprimanded and fined—the strongest punishment ever given by the House to its presiding officer. The House simply did not look good in the way it handled the investigation.

The Senate approved a treaty to ban the production and use of chemical weapons, and the House rejected an attempt to punish China by ending its normal trade status. Some of the welfare benefits that were cut to illegal immigrants were restored, and Congress avoided deportation of Central American refugees who fled during civil strife.

Congress passed legislation to overhaul Amtrak, clearing the way for the release of \$2.3 billion in subsidies. It also approved legislation to speed adoption of children in foster care and to speed up Food and Drug Administration approval of new drugs and medical devices. It also passed a ban on “partial-birth” abortions, which the President vetoed. It took on some of the cost burdens of the District of Columbia while reducing local powers, and it approved a new gold-colored dollar coin and 50 new quarters commemorating each state. The President and Congress struck a compromise on the 2000 census, allowing the Administration to experiment with statistical sampling while giving opponents opportunity to challenge it in court. This session Congress did manage to process and negotiate all of its fiscal year 1998 appropriation bills without vetoes or threatened government shutdowns.

Unfinished Business: Further action is needed on a bill passed by both houses to loosen federal controls over public housing. The House approved a bill to create an outside management board for the IRS and to strengthen taxpayer protections, but the Senate has not yet taken it up. Congress delayed field testing of President Clinton’s proposal for national math and reading tests while alternatives are considered.

As usual, the first session of Congress left a long list of bills not acted upon. In a stunning defeat to the President, Congress shelved fast-track trade negotiating authority in the face of likely defeat by the House. Neither house passed campaign finance reform or legislation to implement and possibly broaden the proposed deal reforming the tobacco industry. Both houses put off until next year a six-year reauthorization of transportation policy.

Congress did not pay overdue U.S. dues to the United Nations, provide new credit for

the International Monetary Fund, or reorganize the U.S. foreign policy agencies. Other measures awaiting action are Superfund reform, Social Security privatization, tax reform, product liability, clean air, nuclear waste, endangered species, education savings accounts, NATO expansion, and troops in Bosnia.

Conclusion: With the huge to-do list awaiting Congress when it returns in January, any grade after the first session has to be “incomplete.” The actual accomplishments of the session are modest, perhaps even below average. Even the budget agreement does less than proponents claim. The large tax cut was mainly for better-off taxpayers. And to balance the budget, Congress mainly coasted on a very strong economy and postponed many of the specific spending cuts for another day. That’s always the easy way to cut the budget.

The closing weeks of the session saw a return to sharp partisanship, as the extreme elements of each party got fed up with the cooperation that marked the first half of the year. As we begin the second session of the 105th Congress, that partisanship might well continue, making action on the important issues facing Congress all the more difficult.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES EDWARD HARPE

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to James Edward Harpe, who will be honored for his service as the 1997 President of the Conejo Valley Association of Realtors.

During his term as President, Ed has worked to ensure that the Conejo Valley Association of Realtors is up-to-date on the latest technological advancements. A strong advocate of technological training for the Association and its staff, Ed has introduced educational seminars, specialized computer training classes, e-mail and faxing capacity to the office. The creation of a web page has made the Association more accessible to the general public.

Ed has also worked with the Equal Opportunity committee to produce a Forum on Fair Housing, which is televised on the local government channel in our community. As a result of this effort, realtors, businesses and members of the Conejo Valley community will be better educated about issues involved with fair housing.

In addition to the work Ed has done as President, he has played an active role in the Association for several years. These activities include: Chairman of the Long Range Planning, Blue Ribbon and Building/Property advisory committees; participation on Professional Standards Panels and others.

I would like to commend Ed for this distinguished list of accomplishments throughout his career. With a clear vision and strong initiative, Ed has implemented programs which will positively impact the Association for years to come. Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in paying tribute to James Edward Harpe for his leadership efforts and dedication to our community.

CONGREGATION BETH SIMCHAT TORAH

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, Congregation Beth Simchat Torah is New York City’s only, and the world’s largest, gay and lesbian synagogue, and on February 7th is celebrating its 25th anniversary.

This remarkable congregation started with barely enough for a minyan (ten people) in a borrowed room at a neighborhood Episcopal Church. The Kiddush cup, some candles and challah used in the ceremony were carried to the services in a shopping bag.

The congregation grew by word of mouth and small ads in the local weekly newspaper. Slowly, at first, the number of congregants grew so that it was large enough to have to move to another church in the neighborhood for the High Holy Days. By 1975 it was clear that they needed still more space so a large loft was rented and the congregation moved into it that year. The following year it got its first Torah on “permanent loan” from a Bronx congregation. In 1977 Congregation Beth Simchat Torah hosted the Second International Conference on Lesbian and Gay Jews and that year a second Torah was acquired.

Talmud and Hebrew classes were expanded and over the next few years the High Holy Day crowds approached a 1,000. By 1992 Rabbi Sharon Kleinbaum was hired and more than 2,200 people attended Yom Kippur services.

This dynamic congregation has served its community with distinction. With Rabbi Kleinbaum, it looks forward to greater community involvement, future growth and a continuance of its traditional/creative liturgy.

HONORING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF BAYTOWN, TEXAS

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the citizens of Baytown, Texas, which Saturday celebrated its 50th anniversary. Approximately 400 citizens, including Mayor Pete Alfaro and former Houston Mayor and Baytown native Bob Lanier, celebrated that event in the Baytown Community Center. Also present were current and past mayors and members of the City Council and other distinguished and longtime Baytonians for what was described as a family reunion for the City of Baytown.

There was much to celebrate for, in fifty years, Baytown has steadily grown into one of the most vibrant communities in Texas.

The roots of the town go back more than half a century to three rival communities—Baytown, Pelly, and Goose Creek—huddled on the north shore of Galveston Bay around the Humble Oil refinery, one of the largest refineries in the world. The feud peaked in 1945 when Baytown, then an unincorporated community, was annexed by Pelly, angering some

residents in Goose Creek. But not long after, in 1947, residents of Pelly and Goose Creek held simultaneous elections and voted overwhelmingly to merge. The new community held another election in 1948 to adopt a new charter and the name Baytown.

Since that time, Baytown has become a thriving city of 70,000 with a vibrant economy, strong schools, safe neighborhoods, and active, involved citizens. Baytown has made a tremendous investment in its quality of life through improvements to its roads, parks, and the Bayland Park Marina. The City of Baytown is building a better future and laying the foundation for another fifty years of progress.

One key to Baytown's progress has been transportation improvements for a city once isolated. There is no better symbol of that improvement than the Hartman Bridge, named after the late Baytown Sun Publisher Fred Hartman. A feat of technology and one of the largest suspension bridges in the world, the Hartman Bridge has integrated Baytown and the East Bay into the fabric of Harris County like never before, easing transportation, spurring commerce, and helping make Baytown a driving force in the Texas economy. The bridge has opened doors for local business, allowing companies like Exxon, Bayer, Chevron, and Amoco to transport their goods to the Houston Ship Channel and destinations beyond. The bridge is a symbol of Baytown's progress and a sign of even better times to come.

Baytown also boasts some of the finest schools in the nation, a testament to the dedication of teachers, administrators, community leaders, parents, and students. Goose Creek Independent School District schools are among the state leaders in advanced placement programs, and students' SAT scores in math are among the highest in the nation. Goose Creek schools have been ahead of the curve in preparing young people to maximize their opportunity to succeed. It is also at community colleges like Lee College in Baytown that America's workers are getting a chance to advance their education and their careers.

The success of Baytown's schools underscores what may be its most important attribute of all—the involvement of Baytown's citizens in making this community such a great place to live, work, and raise a family. The citizens of Baytown understand that it is our government, our schools, our parks, our churches and our neighborhoods, and we make them better when we take the time to get involved. The results are projects like the Eddie V. Gray Wetlands Education and Recreation Center, which teams up local schools, industry and civic leaders to protect local marshes and develop environmentally friendly classes on hobbies such as fly fishing, bird watching, and safe hunting skills. Another fine project is the Chamber of Commerce's Partnership in Education program in which local businesses volunteer their time and resources to area schools.

The past fifty years have not all been easy, but through it all—the boom times and the busts—the character of Baytown's citizens has shone through. That character has helped build such a strong city in just fifty years and will lead to even greater success in the next fifty years.

Mr. Speaker, I was honored to join in Baytown's 50th anniversary celebration and look forward to working with all Baytonians to help

make the next fifty years of Baytown history as memorable as the first fifty.

The following song, Baytown is Home to Me, by Kevin Hardin, was written especially for the 50th Anniversary:

BAYTOWN IS HOME TO ME
(By Kevin Hardin)

Chorus:

Baytown is home to me
If I stay forever or if one day I leave
The people and the places have my roots
down deep

Baytown is home to me

Verse:

Some came from New York, some came from
Tennessee

Some remember Pelly, some recall Goose
Creek

From rice farms in the marshes to oil rigs in
the bay

This boom town is still booming today.

Chorus:

Baytown is home to me
If I stay forever or if one day I leave
The people and the places have my roots
down deep

Baytown is home to me

Verse:

From Sterling and the Rangers to the Gan-
ders flying high

Churches, schools, and businesses are full of
Baytown pride

From a boat across the bayou, now a bridge
across the bay

Baytown is still growing today.

Chorus:

Baytown is home to me
If I stay forever or if one day I leave
The people and the places have my roots
down deep

Baytown is home to me

A GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY FOR A
GOLDEN COUPLE

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, anything of real value endures, and the longer it endures, the greater its value. If it is possible for something to become even more priceless than priceless, it is the love two people have for each other that results in marriage, the establishment and growth of a family, and a protective nest from all the challenges the world presents to us.

I am pleased to tell our colleagues that on December 20th, two wonderful people, Donald and Dorothy Keinath of Caro, Michigan, celebrated their most special 50th anniversary of marriage. Together with their children Karen and Russell and his wife Mary, their grandchildren Natalie, Anne, Joseph, and Julia, and the great number of friends their years of work and community involvement have brought to them, they were able to celebrate their anniversary in a manner befitting their years of devotion.

Don had two instances of great luck about fifty years ago. First, while he was a private first class in the Marine Corps, he was one of the lucky young men at the time who had the war in the Pacific come to an end before his unit was scheduled to ship out. Then at the Tuscola County Fair he met his future wife, Dorothy Brinkman, who liked looking at the pigs Don had on display. After their wedding on December 20, 1947, they honeymooned in

Washington, DC, marking the first of many trips the couple would make to Washington and elsewhere since that time. They love to travel, having journeyed to places as intriguing as Australia and Morocco.

Their home, however, has been their secure base for their years together. Don has been a farmer the entire time, still operating a 420 acre farm producing dry beans, sugar beets, barley, and wheat. He has served as a member of the Michigan Bean Commission for six years, and has also been a director of important sugar beet grower associations—the Farmers and Manufacturers, and now the Great Lakes Sugar Beet Growers Association—for thirty years. For twenty-nine of those years, he has served as an officer, including his current tenure as President of the Caro Sugar Beet Growers Association. He also received Michigan State University's Distinguished Service to Agriculture award in 1993.

He has been very active with his church, St. Paul's Lutheran Church, including its building committee. Both he and Dorothy have served as Sunday School teachers. Dorothy has also been heavily involved with the Altar Guild at the church, and had also been a teacher before the needs of the family guided her into other activities.

Mr. Speaker, it is truly difficult for me to think of two kinder or more generous people than Don and Dorothy Keinath. Their lives together have been a blessing for each other, and a treat for those of us fortunate enough to know them. I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in wishing them the happiest of anniversaries, on this their fiftieth, and many more to come.

HONORING RABBI MICHAEL WHIT-
MAN FOR TEN YEARS OF COM-
MUNITY SERVICE

HON. ROSA DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, December 14, Rabbi Michael Whitman will be honored for ten years of dedicated service to his community and the Young Israel House. Rabbi Whitman is a unique man marked by his integrity and commitment to his heritage.

Rabbi Whitman's work on behalf of the Jewish community has earned him the respect and admiration of all who know him. A deeply caring and compassionate man, he has devoted himself to making a difference for others—and he has truly left his mark on his community. From his work at the Downtown Evening Soup Kitchen to serving as a board member for the New Haven Homeless Resource Center, Rabbi Whitman has always found the time to devote to worthy causes and organizations. His steadfast determination and perseverance are remarkable, as is his vision for a more unified world and his commitment in working toward that vision.

An educator who has taught with distinction, Rabbi Whitman has extensive knowledge about law and the Jewish culture. He has published several articles and promotes learning as a way of life. Rabbi Whitman engages and motivates his students, encouraging open dialogue about thought-provoking issues. His classrooms give young people the opportunity

not just to discuss textbook readings, but to truly think about how these timeless lessons relate to our community today.

Under his dynamic leadership and enthusiasm, the Young Israel House has become a place of renewed energy. His hard work and diligence have brought about many positive programs that benefit so many. His unselfish dedication to others has made him a leader, not only in the Jewish community, but in the larger community.

It gives me great pleasure to congratulate Rabbi Michael Whitman on his 10th anniversary and this well deserved recognition.

CONGRESS AND THE FEDERAL COURTS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, January 21, 1998 into the Congressional Record:

CONGRESS AND THE FEDERAL COURTS

I am impressed by how much Congress' view of the Supreme Court and the rest of our federal court system has changed since I first came to Congress in 1965. Back then, the actions of the federal courts particularly the Supreme Court, were watched with great interest. The courts, for better or worse, helped change the country, enforcing civil rights laws, expanding civil liberties, and opening up the democratic process. Their decisions spurred sharp congressional debate and reaction.

Congress, today, may spar with the President over court appointments or disagree with certain lower court decisions, but it seems more detached from the actual work of the federal judiciary, particularly as it relates to the exercise of congressional power. There are several possible explanations for this change. First, the Supreme Court, reflecting the conservatism of its majority, has taken a lower profile, and fewer cases, than did the Warren and Burger courts. Second, the congressional agenda has shifted from civil rights and anti-poverty efforts—areas of the law where the Court was traditionally active—to budgetary matters—where it was far less so. Third, Congress itself has become more conservative, and many members are comfortable with most of the Court's rulings.

The 1996-1997 term of the Supreme Court further underscores the changed relationship between Congress and the courts. The term was perhaps the most significant in a decade, as the Court invalidated three federal laws and struck several blows for states' rights at the expense of Congress. The Court sent a powerful message to congress about the Court's role in redesigning the institutions of our government and in allocating power among them. I was surprised by the relative indifference of Congress to these decisions.

Constitutional scheme: The federal judiciary is an important part of our system of checks and balances. The federal courts not only decide cases, but also enforce important constitutional values. They can act as a bulwark against government power, particularly in the defense of individual liberties. They can protect state interest from encroachment by the federal government. They can also check overreaching by the executive and legislative branches.

The Framers viewed the judiciary as the weakest of three branches of the federal government, but still included constitutional limits on the exercise of judicial power. The Constitution requires the creation of a Supreme Court, but gives Congress the discretion to establish lower federal courts. Likewise, the Constitution, subject to certain exceptions, gives Congress the authority to regulate the jurisdiction of the federal courts—that is, regulate the types of cases the courts may hear. Congress has over the years generally expanded the jurisdiction of the courts, but has also acted in certain areas to curtail or even eliminate jurisdiction. Finally, Congress controls the pay of federal judges, and the Senate has the responsibility of confirming Presidential nominees to the courts.

Current problems: Friction between Congress and the federal courts has focused in recent years on two primary areas: pay and workload. First, many federal judges complain their salaries have not kept pace with inflation over the last four years, although Congress did approve a cost-of-living increase for the federal bench for 1998. Congress, in general, has linked the pay of federal judges to that of other senior government officials, including Representatives and Senators, so that all salaries of senior officials stay in the same range. The problem, judges say, is that Congress rarely gives itself a raise, so judicial salaries, which range from \$125,700 for bankruptcy judges to \$175,400 for the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, lose value over time. This, in turn, hurts morale and makes it harder to attract top-flight candidates to the federal bench. The answer, judges say, and I agree, is to fund congressional and judicial salaries separately.

Second, federal judges are concerned about the increasing caseload for the federal judiciary. As Chief Justice Rehnquist noted in a year-end report, caseload has increased in part because Congress has expanded federal court jurisdiction over crimes involving drugs and firearms—so federal courts now hear more cases in these areas—and in part because the Senate has not confirmed nominees for the federal courts. Currently, 82 of the 846 judicial offices are vacant, and 26 of the vacancies have been in existence for 18 months or longer. The President has been slow to make nominations, but the real problem has been the Senate's failure to act on nominees in a timely manner. Some Senators complain that the President nominates "activist" judges who expand the law beyond the intent of Congress. My impression is that the President's judicial nominees are notably moderate. Each Senator is entitled to his opinion, but the proper response by an objecting Senator is to vote against the nominee, not to slow or block the nomination process. These vacancies over time erode the quality of justice.

Congress has several possible options for easing the workload of the federal courts. First, I agree with the Chief Justice that the Senate should act within a reasonable time to confirm or reject the President's court nominees. Second, Congress could consider measures to limit the jurisdiction of the federal courts in certain areas. Congress has acted in recent years to limit access to federal courts in habeas corpus petitions by state and federal prisoners. Justice Rehnquist has proposed curtailing federal jurisdiction in so-called "diversity of citizenship" cases as well to further limit caseload; diversity cases, which constitute 20% of federal civil cases, are essentially state law claims tried in federal court because the opposing parties are from different states. Third, some federal judges have urged Congress to draft laws with more precision to

avoid years of litigating the meaning of certain statutes. Congress does need to do a better job of eliminating such uncertainties, but that is easier said than done. The difficulty of gaining majorities in support of bills often means that ambiguous language is necessary to get a bill passed.

Conclusion: The federal judiciary is the least understood branch of our government, perhaps reflecting the subtle way in which the courts exercise power. The judicial branch has neither the sword of the executive branch nor the purse of the legislative branch, but rather must exercise power as the authoritative expounder of the Constitution. It is a testament to the strength of our democracy that the judgments of our courts, particularly the Supreme Court, are observed and that the judiciary has and will continue to play an instrumental role in defining our institutions of government and the scope of our rights as individual citizens.

TRIBUTE TO RONALD CLARY

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ronald Ben Clary, who has served as the President of the Canoga Park/West Hills Chamber of Commerce for the past two years.

President Kennedy said, "Change is the law of life. And those who look only to the past or present are certain to miss the future." Ron has worked hard to bring positive changes to our community during his tenure as president.

Under his leadership, Canoga Park and West Hills have grown and prospered, improving the standard of living for everyone in our community. The Chamber has added many new members, sponsored the annual Memorial Day Parade and initiated the new International Fall Fest. These activities have provided an opportunity for neighbors to come together to celebrate and appreciate our town. In addition, Ron is responsible for the creation of the Business Development Committee of the Chamber. This purpose of this committee was to focus civic attention on the need for beautification in downtown Canoga Park.

Ron has not only played an important role in the Chamber of Commerce, he is active in several other civic organizations as well. He has been a member and President of the Board of Directors of the Leadwell Homeowners' Association since 1984. The board manages the maintenance, operation and amenities of the West Side, which encompasses 195 homes, and is in the process of completing an \$8 million earthquake renovation.

Many organizations have recognized Ron's leadership abilities. Kiwanis International awarded him a lifetime membership in 1991, one of the highest honors presented by this organization. His extensive community service efforts have been recognized by the March of Dimes, the Muscular Dystrophy Association, Pierce College, the Valley Cultural Foundation, Pacific Lodge Boys' Home and many other civic groups.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in honoring Ronald Clary for his service as President of the Canoga Park/West Hills Chamber of Commerce. He is a role model for the citizens of our community.

HONORING MARY MAXWELL

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, as we all know, all levels of government are large and it can be complicated for a citizen to find his or her way. Often the initial contract sets the tone for how that citizen sees government—as helpful or aloof and uncaring.

For many citizens calling Westchester County Government that initial contact was the cheerful and helpful voice of Mary Maxwell, a telephone operator whose friendly demeanor assured the caller that they were entering friendly territory.

She worked initially at Grasslands Hospital in Valhalla after which she moved to the medical unit at White Plains. Subsequently she worked in Yonkers and Mount Vernon before returning to White Plains.

She was universally recognized with the title of “friendly and happy person” by the many who worked with her and were greeted by her when they called.

Mary Maxwell lives in Yonkers where she has been active for many years at the Community Memorial Baptist Church.

Mary Maxwell is that person who puts a human face on a large organization; one who is friendly and helpful to complete strangers for the 35 years she was a telephone operator. Working in a medical organization often means having to deal with people in their sorrow and despair. She has done it and done it well.

She is known as a “mother to many” for her empathy and friendship and those people are gathering to wish her well in her retirement. I want to join with them in celebrating all the good and kind work that Mary Maxwell has done for all of us.

CONGRATULATING THE
CARDEROCK DIVISION OF THE
NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER
ON ITS CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY IN 1998

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the Carderock Division of the Naval Surface Warfare Center for 100 years of service to the United States. The origin of this facility dates back to the establishment of the U.S. Navy's Experimental Model Basin at the Washington Navy Yard in 1898. The current model facilities were built in Carderock, MD, and dedicated in November 1940. The David Taylor Model Basin, named after its founder, Rear Admiral David Taylor, is one of the largest and foremost test centers in the world. The David Taylor Model Basin was designed and built by the U.S. Navy for reliable construction and testing of ship models. These models are maneuvered under special conditions in large water basins where their performance can be closely examined. The research of these models allows for the accurate prediction of a vessel's performance. Using the sophisticated

equipment at the model basin, scientists and engineers are able to research, develop, and test ship and craft designs for the Navy, Coast Guard, Maritime Administration, and maritime industry.

David Taylor resolved to construct the most modern Naval test facility when he pushed for the original Experimental Model Basin, and later, the Carderock facility. We realize his dreams and goals 100 years later. The model basin continues to be a premier site for Naval design and research. It is recognized around the world for its significant scientific and technical achievements. I am pleased to note that this centennial celebration will kick off on January 30, 1998, with the designation of the David Taylor Model Basin as a national historic mechanical engineering landmark by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. This organization has recognized the contributions that the David Taylor Model Basin has provided in critical support for the development of Naval architecture.

I want to recognize and congratulate the David Taylor Model Basin and the Carderock Division of the Naval Surface Warfare Center on the award of the national historic mechanical engineering landmark. Mr. Speaker, please join me in saluting the talented and dedicated staff as they are recognized for this award during the centennial anniversary.

HONORING FLORA RICHARDSON
WILHITE OF BAYTOWN, TEXAS

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Flora Richardson Wilhite, of Baytown, Texas, for 32 years of outstanding service to the community as director of Sterling Municipal Library. Mrs. Wilhite may be retiring on January 31, 1998, but her contributions to Baytown will endure.

Born in Port Arthur, Texas and a graduate of Thomas Jefferson High School, Flora Wilhite knew early on that she would become a librarian. At age 6, her favorite Christmas present was a date stamp and ink pad, and she had already begun to arrange her books alphabetically by author's name. Those early indications led her to a long and distinguished career of service to Baytown.

After receiving her degree in library science from North Texas State University, Mrs. Wilhite began her career as Engineering Librarian at Lamar University. She then served as a Command Librarian for the U.S. Army in Germany before becoming Director of Sterling Municipal Library in 1965. During her 32 years at Sterling, Mrs. Wilhite oversaw many changes and improvements to the library, including expanded services and renovations to the facility. She began the hugely successful Baytown Bookmobile, delivering library service to underserved areas, nursing homes, and off-site literacy projects. In addition, Sterling's nationally recognized Literacy Volunteers of America adult literacy program is the result of Mrs. Wilhite's dedication to improving lives and encouraging lifelong learning. Flora Wilhite's love of learning, enthusiasm, and list of achievements will be difficult to replace.

Flora Wilhite has shown an unwavering dedication to the Baytown community. She

most recently received Exxon USA's Refiner of the Year for 1977 for her outstanding service to the community. In 1988 she was named Library Director of the Year by the Texas Municipal League Library Directors Association, of which she was a charter member and second president. In addition, she was the first woman elected to the Board of Directors of the Baytown Chamber, and to the Board of Directors of the Rotary Club of Baytown. She was also named Rotarian of the Year in 1995–95, served on the Board of Directors of the United Way of Baytown, and was honored in 1995 by the Baytown chapter of the American Diabetes Association for her countless civic contributions.

In retirement, Flora will now be able to spend more time with her husband, Ross, in the hobbies and pastimes they enjoy, particularly fly fishing and camping. This is a well-deserved change of pace. We all wish her well as she embarks on her new endeavors.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Rosa Wilhite for her 32 years of outstanding service to Baytown. Her contributions to Sterling Municipal Library and all of Baytown will endure for years to come.

THE HUMAN CLONING RESEARCH
PROHIBITION ACT

HON. CLIFF STEARNS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, today I will be introducing legislation to prohibit federal funding for the cloning of human beings. My bill also calls for an international ban on human cloning.

I would like to remind my colleagues that it took 273 tries to develop Dolly. But what about the other 272 animals? Most of them were either aborted, destroyed, or maimed. Do we want to do this with humans beings?

There are serious ethical and moral implications involved with cloning of humans. Theologians and ethicists have raised three broad objections. Cloning humans could lead to a new eugenics movement, where even if cloning begins with a benign purpose, it could lead to the establishment of “scientific” categories of superior and inferior people. Cloning is a form of playing God, since it interferes with the natural order of creation. Cloning could have long-term effects that are unknown and harmful. People have a right to their own identity and their own genetic makeup, which should not be replicated.

I, for one, do not think we can just sit idly by when there are people like Dr. Seed out there who look upon human life in much different terms than most Americans. I urge my colleagues to join me in this effort by cosponsoring my legislation.

TRIBUTE TO BET TZEDEK, ELI
BROAD AND THE SHOAH FOUNDATION

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Eli Broad

and Survivors of the Shoah Visual History Foundation for their tremendous contributions to the nonprofit organization, Bet Tzedek "House of Justice" Legal Services of Los Angeles.

Bet Tzedek Legal Services is one of the leading poverty law centers in the country. Thousands of indigent, elderly, and disabled individuals benefit each year from the free legal services provided at Bet Tzedek's headquarters in the Fairfax District of Los Angeles, the Valley Rights Project in North Hollywood, and the thirty-two senior centers throughout the Los Angeles area. Bet Tzedek is open to all who pass through its doors and even makes "house calls" to the ill and frail. Its services are vital and they are not otherwise readily available to those who need them.

Eli Broad has been a constant believer in Bet Tzedek's mission to be a place of refuge and assistance to Los Angeles' most needy residents. As one of the most dedicated supporters of Bet Tzedek, his efforts have allowed this generous organization to continue to operate at full capacity while maintaining its promise of services at no cost to its clientele. We owe Eli Broad a debt of gratitude for his vision, his devotion, and his support of this most worthy cause.

Another devoted supporter of Bet Tzedek is the Survivors of the Shoah Visual History Foundation. This Foundation effectively teaches racial, ethnic and cultural tolerance through sharing the videotaped accounts of the Holocaust from survivors all over the world. The Foundation has been an important and committed friend to Bet Tzedek over the years.

I am delighted to bring Mr. Broad's and the Shoah Foundation's tireless and selfless work on behalf of Bet Tzedek Legal Services to the attention of my colleagues and ask you to join me in saluting them for their many important contributions.

IN HONOR OF THE DALE CITY
CIVIC ASSOCIATION CITIZEN OF
THE YEAR AWARDS

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a group of outstanding citizens from Dale City in Prince William County in the 11th Congressional District of Virginia. These outstanding individuals have been selected by the Dale City Civic Association in recognition of their many achievements and their dedication to serving their community. These award-winners are people who have gone above and beyond the call of duty on a daily basis. They are members of the Dale City community who gave of their time in order to serve others and encourage others to be leaders. These citizens will be recognized on January 31, 1998 by the Dale City Civic Association, one of the largest, most active and accomplished Citizens Associations in the Commonwealth of Virginia. I would like to offer my congratulations to these award recipients.

The Dale City Civic Awards Association was created over thirty years ago. Since that time, it has grown into a strong organization that has encouraged its members to volunteer their time and efforts to make their neighborhood a

better place to live and work. The Association has an outstanding record of service to the community. Their work includes awarding a number of scholarships to college-bound students from Dale City, as well as monitoring development in the region and serving as a sounding board for citizens and businesses.***HD***Citizen of the Year

Kenneth Glufing. Chief Glufing has served the Dale City community in nearly every facet. He has been a volunteer firefighter for nineteen years and has been the Chief of the Dale City Volunteer Fire Department since 1988. He has lead the fire department through a period of tremendous growth in the community, as they had to redesign how they could best serve the needs of the many new residents in the area. In addition, he has served as a Dale City Civic Association Councilman from Evansdale. Chief Glufing has never received any monetary compensation for the many hours he has spent serving the community. During his tenure as the Chief of the Volunteer Fire Department, he continues to work countless evenings and weekends overseeing the operations of three fire stations, while maintaining a successful business and spending quality time with his wife and children. Kenneth Glufing exemplifies good citizenship and community leadership.***HD***Young Citizen of the Year

Tashia Bunch. Miss Bunch is an extraordinary young citizen who has already become a strong role model to her peers. Tashia is currently a student at Garfield High School. At Garfield, Tashia formed a civic group named DREAMS which is a student group dedicated to the community and students. The goal of the group is to involve students in their respective communities. In addition, many of the teachers at Garfield have noticed Tashia's unique ability to bridge the gap that often exists between students and adults. She is able to accurately convey the concerns of her fellow students to administrators. Tashia is an invaluable part of the Garfield community, and demonstrates that our next generation is caring, selfless and dedicated.***HD***Community Service Award

Corrine Potvin. Mrs. Potvin is a volunteer who works with the elderly, local service organizations, and the less-fortunate. She gives her time tirelessly to Dale City's senior citizens, organizing monthly bus trips. Additionally, Corrine serves on the Board of Directors of the Prince William Boys and Girl Club. She has directed fundraisers for this organization including their annual car raffle at the Potomac Mills Shopping Center. Her fundraising efforts do not stop there. She also assists the Dale City Volunteer Fire Department in running bingo, and assisting with projects that involve needy families in the area.***HD***The Kathy Feeney Nurse of the Year

Jeanette Finch. Mrs. Finch has served the Dale City Community at Potomac Hospital since 1981. She is clearly dedicated to administering excellent quality care to her patients. In particular, Mrs. Finch has worked diligently to provide assistance to the Medical Oncology staff at Potomac Hospital. Since 1992, she has served as the facilitator for the Potomac Hospital General Support Group which meets twice a month with patients, and their families and friends to assist them in living with cancer. She also has worked to raise money for the American Cancer Society during their annual Relay for Life Walk. The patients and

community at Potomac Hospital have truly benefited from her work.***HD***Police Officer of the Year

Sergeant William Cox. Sergeant Cox has served the citizens of Prince William County for over seventeen years. In addition to serving his community on a daily basis as a police officer, Sergeant Cox has given his time towards assuring the safety of the children in Dale City. He serves on the Prince William County Safe Kids Coalition Committee. Sergeant Cox also works on several other Committees within the Prince William Police Department to highlight the Department services to the community. He is an individual who recognizes that a function of good law enforcement is community participation.***HD***Deputy Sheriff of the Year

Ricki Booth. Master Deputy Booth is an individual who cares deeply about the people he serves. In 1997, Deputy Booth responded to a 911 call in which he found an elderly woman who was being neglected by her husband. He did not forget this woman after handling the preliminary call, but he worked to secure her a safe place in the Woodbridge Nursing Home where she could receive the necessary care. Deputy Booth has demonstrated an unprecedented level of dedication to public service.***HD***Firefighter of the Year

Captain Todd Zavash. Since 1989 Captain Zavash has volunteered for the Dale City Fire Department where he has demonstrated an excellent ability to coordinate Fire and Rescue Services to ensure quick intervention in emergencies. He has been instrumental in the personal and professional growth of over eighty firefighters whom he has supervised at two Battalions. His leadership has allowed the residents of Dale City to know that firefighting personnel are ready to respond to all calls for assistance. Captain Zavash is recognized by his peers as an individual who is always willing to lend a helping hand or a sympathetic ear.***HD***Emergency Medical Technician of the Year

Sergeant Linda Wortham. Sergeant Wortham has only been with the Dale City Volunteer Fire Department since 1995, but she has made a tremendous impact on the Department since her orientation. She has risen to the rank of Sergeant in record time. Sergeant Wortham now serves as a lead E.M.S. provider on her ambulance/medic unit. In addition, she serves as an administrative assistant to the Rescue Chief. Sergeant Wortham has become involved in nearly every aspect of the Department. She serves on the E.M.S. Advisory Committee, coordinates patient care reports, and has been instrumental in developing the In-House Battalion Training Outline. She is truly a remarkable person who has made Dale City a better place to live.***HD***Elementary School Teacher of the Year

Karyl Garn. Mrs. Garn is the school librarian for Kerrydale Elementary School. She has volunteered to work with students in Kerrydale's mentoring program, Big P.L.U.S./Little P.L.U.S., including working with one student who had difficulty believing in her reading and writing skills. This year, Mrs. Garn developed a program for gifted first-graders. She teaches lessons in conducting research to a group of sixteen children. She has also strived to communicate with the parents at Kerrydale. She coordinates the annual Bookfair and is a co-

sponsor of Family Reading Night. Mrs. Garn is the kind of teacher who helps parents, teachers, and students to grow, and encourage young children to succeed.***HD***Middle School Teacher of the Year

Bonnie Little. Mrs. Little is a seventh grade teacher of language arts at Stuart M. Beville Middle School. At Beville, she is involved in many extra-curricular activities, including serving as the co-sponsor of the National Junior Honor Society (NJHS). Mrs. Little has expanded the mission of NJHS to encourage students to work in their community and help those less-fortunate. She is also a leader to the faculty at Beville and has developed the Beville Stars to recognize and reward the dedication of her fellow teachers on a monthly basis. She brings tremendous caring and dedication to her work, and inspires others to do the same.***HD***High School Teacher of the Year

Anne Rude. Mrs. Rude is a teacher at C.D. Hylton Senior High School. She has encouraged faculty and administrators to become computer-literate, training several staff members in operating an electronic grade book. Her work in this area has enabled the staff at Hylton to do a better job of tracking student progress. Additionally, she volunteers her time to assist foreign language students in programs for international travel. Mrs. Rude is an individual who is able to unlock each student's desire and motivation to learn.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues will join me in congratulating these outstanding citizens for their tireless efforts to make Dale City, Virginia a better place to live. Through the untiring and selfless efforts of citizens like these, many others across the country are inspired to do likewise. Not only Dale City, but America is enriched by their accomplishments and dedication.

PRIVATE RELIEF LEGISLATION FOR BORIS KORCZAK

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing private legislation to recognize and compensate Mr. Boris Korczak for the intelligence gathering services he so courageously rendered on behalf of the United States during the height of the Cold War. I introduce this legislation only after working, unsuccessfully over the past two years, to get the Central Intelligence Agency to provide just compensation to Mr. Korczak. Mr. Korczak, currently residing in Fairfax Virginia, has exhausted all of the legal remedies available to him.

Mr. Korczak is a native of Poland who escaped communist persecution in that country in 1964, resettling in Denmark. In 1973, while living in Copenhagen, Denmark, he was recruited by the Central Intelligence Agency to provide intelligence information to the CIA on Soviet intelligence operatives. Mr. Korczak owned and operated a electronics store, and in that capacity, he had come into contact with Soviet intelligence operatives interested in purchasing electronic equipment from the West.

From 1973 to 1980, Mr. Korczak provided a wealth of intelligence information to the CIA. During that time the CIA paid Mr. Korczak for

the expenses he incurred. For more than seven years Mr. Korczak put his life on the line to gather intelligence for the U.S. The CIA has admitted to me and other Members of Congress that Mr. Korczak was in fact a CIA asset during the time in question, and that for seven years the CIA paid Mr. Korczak for expenses. Mr. Korczak claims that his CIA handlers promised him that, once his service to the CIA was completed, the CIA would resettle Mr. Korczak and his family in the United States, provide Mr. Korczak with an annual annuity, cover all of his health and education costs. These promises were detailed in a contract that Mr. Korczak signed in the presence of his CIA case officer. As noted earlier, the CIA admits to paying Mr. Korczak's expenses for seven years, but denies that it had any other arrangements or contract with Mr. Korczak.

In late 1979, Mr. Korczak's cover as a CIA asset was blown. After several life threatening incidents involving Soviet intelligence, Mr. Korczak fled to the U.S. in early 1980. Initially, Mr. Korczak received assistance from his former CIA case officer. However, after several months, the CIA made it clear to Mr. Korczak that it was not going to provide any additional compensation to him.

Mr. Korczak resettled his family in the U.S. and did his best to start a new life. He did make several attempts to contact the CIA and get the compensation that was promised to him by his case officers. All of these attempts were unsuccessful.

In 1981, while shopping at a supermarket in Vienna, Virginia, Mr. Korczak seriously injured when a small pellet was fired into his back. Mr. Korczak became seriously ill and was hospitalized. After several months Mr. Korczak's condition improved. Mr. Korczak never ascertained who shot him with the pellet.

Upon learning in 1996 of the federal government's intention to provide compensation to the survivors and family members of South Vietnamese commandos captured during the Vietnam War, Mr. Korczak retained counsel and attempted, once again, to get the compensation promised to him by the CIA. Later that year, after being rebuffed by the CIA, Mr. Korczak filed suit against the CIA.

Mr. Korczak's suit against the CIA was dismissed by the federal court after the federal government invoked the "Totten Doctrine." This doctrine is based on the 1876 Supreme Court cast of *Totten v. United States*. The case involved the estate of an individual who performed secret services for President Lincoln during the Civil War. The court dismissed the plaintiff's postwar suit for breach of contract, stating, in part:

The service stipulated by the contract was a secret service; the information sought was to be obtained clandestinely, and was to be communicated privately; the employment and the service were to be equally concealed. Both employer and agent must have understood that the lips of the other were to be forever sealed respecting the relation of either to the matter . . . It may be stated as a general principle, that public policy forbids the maintenance of any suit in a court of justice, the trial of which would inevitably lead to the disclosure of matters which the law itself regards as confidential, and respecting which it will not allow the confidence to be violated.

Essentially, the Totten Doctrine bars any individual who provided intelligence services to

the United States from filing a breach of contract suit—no matter how legitimate the claim. Mr. Korczak fell victim to the Totten Doctrine when he filed his suit in 1996. A federal claims court, in response to the federal government's motion to dismiss Mr. Korczak's claim, granted the government's motion, citing *Totten v. the United States*. Subsequent to that ruling, a federal appeals court again dismissed Mr. Korczak's suit, also citing the Totten Doctrine. It is interesting to note that in dismissing his suit, the federal courts never once ruled or commented on the legitimacy of Mr. Korczak's claim. They simply agreed with the federal government's claim that the Totten Doctrine should be invoked.

I believe that Mr. Korczak should have his day in court. Because of the Totten Doctrine, that will not happen. I have introduced legislation, H.R. 691, to establish a sensible process under which cases like Mr. Korczak can be objectively adjudicated based on merit without compromising national security. However, the fate of that legislation is uncertain. Mr. Korczak has exhausted all of his legal remedies. His only recourse is passage of a private relief bill.

The CIA has admitted to me and other Members that he provided intelligence gathering services to the U.S. for more than seven years. Obviously, the CIA valued his services or they would not have covered his expenses. In his own small way, Mr. Korczak contributed to the United States historic victory in the Cold War. Whether or not Mr. Korczak had an officially sanctioned agreement with the CIA to provide him with additional compensation (above and beyond his expenses) is immaterial at this point. The fact is, Mr. Korczak served this nation bravely for seven years. He did so at great personal risk to himself and his family. He deserves the official thanks of this country and some modest compensation.

The legislation I am introducing today officially recognizes Mr. Korczak for his service to the U.S. and provides for a one-time payment of \$225,000 to Mr. Korczak. This bill is long overdue and richly deserved. Given Mr. Korczak's unique legal situation, and the nature of the service he provided to this country, it is imperative that Congress act on this measure.

I urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation. It would send a powerful message to the world that the United States does not forget those who risk their life in the name of freedom and democracy.***HR***H.R.—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Boris Korczak is a resident alien of the United States currently residing at 10392 Willa Mae Court, Fairfax, Virginia.

(2) From 1973 to 1980, while living in Copenhagen, Denmark, Boris Korczak collected intelligence information for the United States Government.

(3) Boris Korczak volunteered his services to the United States, and during the time that he gathered intelligence for the Central Intelligence Agency he was compensated only for his expenses.

(4) Boris Korczak provided valuable intelligence information and services to the United States.

(5) Boris Korczak provided such services at great personal risk to himself and his family.

(6) Boris Korczak should be compensated for his service to the United States and for the enormous personal risk he and his family incurred over an extended period of time.

SEC. 2. PAYMENT.

The Director of the Central Intelligence Agency shall pay out of funds available to the Director the sum of \$225,000 to Mr. Boris Korczak of 10392 Willa Mae Court, Fairfax, Virginia.

SEC. 3. LIMITATION.

No amount exceeding 10 percent of the payment made under section 2 may be paid to or received by any attorney or agent for services rendered in connection with the payment. Any person who violates this section shall be guilty of an infraction and shall be subject to a fine in the amount provided under title 18, United States Code.

A SALUTE TO ADMIRAL MARSHA EVANS

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Rear Admiral Marsha J. Evans, a remarkable woman who served for the past two years as Superintendent of the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, California before her recent retirement from the U.S. Navy.

Admiral Evans has accumulated a long and distinguished military career. In addition to her position as Superintendent, Admiral Evans' leadership experience includes command of the Naval Station at Treasure Island, Commander of Navy Recruiting Command, interim director of the Marshall European Center for Security Studies, Executive Officer at Recruit Training Command, and Commanding Officer at the Naval Technical Training Center. She has also served at the Defense Intelligence Agency, the officer of the Chief of Naval Operations, and the office of the Commander in Chief of U.S. Naval Forces Europe. Her extensive government experience includes serving as executive secretary and special assistant for the Secretary of the Treasury under President Carter, and serving as Deputy Director of President Reagan's Commission on White House Fellowships.

Admiral Evans was not only a pioneer for women in the military, but a strong advocate for the needs and concerns of women serving in the defense of their country. In addition to being selected for promotion to the rank of Admiral, she was also the first female surface assignments officer in the Bureau of Naval Personnel, as well as the first woman to assume command of a naval station. She was also active in gender-related issues, having served as Executive Director of the Standing Committee on Military and Civilian Women in the Navy, chairing the Women Midshipmen Study Group in the 1980's, and serving on the 1987 Navy's Women's Study.

In September 1995, the Naval Postgraduate School was fortunate to have Admiral Evans appointed as Superintendent, and she did not disappoint. Under her leadership, the school further strengthened and developed its academic mission. It began exploring important new fields, such as how to prevent and contain the use of weapons of mass destruction,

and expanded such programs as its successful international officer exchange programs at the Center for Civil-Military Relations.

Most recently, under Admiral Evans' direction the Naval Postgraduate School hosted a military-wide conference on Professional Military Education, which successfully brought together leading military and civilian educators and policy-makers from around the country to discuss how best to educate our soldiers to fight the conflicts of the future.

Admiral Evans is a remarkable leader and pioneer, and I am sorry to see her depart as Superintendent of the Naval Postgraduate School. The Navy is losing a fine officer and outstanding individual, and her presence will be greatly missed. I wish her the best in her new endeavors, and urge other young, aspiring women and men in the military to look to Admiral Evans' great service as a model for success and leadership.

GOOD SCHOOLS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, December 10, 1997, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

WHAT MAKES A GOOD SCHOOL?

There are few more important questions facing a society than how to best educate its young people. Imparting knowledge from one generation to the next, conveying the historical, scientific, cultural, and moral ideals to those that follow, this process of teaching and educating is critical to the strength and stability of any civil society. It has been our schools that have largely shouldered this awesome responsibility. Good schools are building blocks for a good society.

What then makes a good school? Hoosiers have consistently made it clear that a quality educational system is a high priority. They understand how important schools are to their children and their communities. In meeting with constituents over the years, I have been impressed to see that many parents agree on some basic attributes of a good school.

Good schools must have good teachers. No other factor can make as much difference in the making of a good school as the influence of good teachers. The classroom is the front line of our educational mission and it is where ultimately we can gauge if children will or will not receive a quality education. Many parents agree that good schools begin in the classroom. Good teachers motivate, inspire, open new doors for students, and play a key role in the learning process. The quality of instruction goes a long way in determining the quality of an education. Good schools develop good teachers by strong efforts to raise the quality of teaching and respect for the profession of teaching. They can also help by providing opportunities for teachers to continue their education, and by providing teachers with small classes and the opportunity to plan.

A good school has a high level of parental and community involvement. Good teachers alone do not make a good school. The involvement of the family and community is also a necessary ingredient in any enriching educational program. In the many schools I have visited in the Ninth District, two attributes the best schools shared were the ac-

tive role of parents in the educational process and the strong hands-on involvement of community leaders.

When learning is reinforced at home and when parents take an active interest in their child's education, then schools can truly flourish. Family and community support is important in bringing energy and new ideas to the school system. Local support helps to hold schools accountable for the quality education of their students.

The local school is the traditional focal point of many Hoosier communities. It is of course, the place where our children are educated, but it also is a place where we can gather as a community to watch basketball games and attend school plays and other student activities. The strong bond that American families have with their local schools goes a long way in determining the success of their public school systems and their communities as a whole.

A good school has adequate resources. Even though a good school is more than just bricks and mortar, these physical resources certainly help. The availability of adequate funding, current textbooks, and a building with plenty of space and no leaky roofs contributes to an effective learning environment. Nowadays, this emphasis on resources means access to computers, to the Internet, and general technological know-how. Children today must grow up with a mouse in their hand. In such a technological and information-driven economy, having these resources in the school can mean the difference between adequately preparing or not preparing tomorrow's competitive workforce. Good schools also must have the resources to provide challenging after-school activities that engage the interests of both students and staff and improve upon classroom learning.

A good school is a safe school. Parents often emphasize the importance of a safe and orderly environment in schools. Students must be comfortable and not feel threatened or feel they are in a hostile environment. There has been increased concern across the country about drugs and weapons in schools. Concern about gangs, fighting, and other disciplinary problems is common among most parents. Parents recognize that providing a safe and orderly environment is conducive to learning.

A good school sets high standards. Excellence in education will not be achieved without high standards. These standards should not be mandated from above, but rather self-imposed by state and local schools that expect the best from their programs. Rigorous standards challenge students to reach their potential. Such standards help in attaining high levels of scholastic achievement. If the school doesn't expect the best from its students, then the students won't expect the best from themselves. I agree with many parents who believe that the schools and students should be held accountable for doing their best.

We should have clear expectations that students learn the essential basics of math, science, English, and social studies. Learning these basic skills will help kids in school, in the future workplace, and in life. I also like schools which spend time promoting ethics and core values such as compassion, honesty, and respect for others.

Conclusion. Not a single one of these factors alone can determine if a school is ultimately good or not. All of these factors are interrelated. For example, good teachers without parental involvement, or good teachers in an unsafe school can lead to frustrating, and many times unsuccessful, results.

I share the high priority Hoosiers give to education. I support local leaders in their efforts to improve the quality of education. I believe that state and local governments

ought to take the lead and take primary responsibility in our local schools. The federal role in local education is limited to providing resources to educate disadvantaged students, and this limited role should be maintained.

By encouraging good teachers, applauding a high level of parental involvement, and providing a safe learning environment while upholding rigorous standards, local communities play the most important role in providing quality education. The future of our schools, our nation, and our society is all the better for it.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID DeFORE

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to David DeFore, who has served as the President of the Encino Chamber of Commerce for the past two years.

President Kennedy once said, "Leadership and learning are indispensable to each other." While David has acted as a role model and source of inspiration for the members of our community, he has continued to learn and grow in his own life through the pursuit of education.

A testament to his strength of character and the respect he has earned from his colleagues is illustrated through the amount of speaking engagements to which David has been invited. He has spoken on issues such as self-responsibility, goal setting, and the importance of always being a student of your profession.

David has exemplified these principles through his daily activities and his efforts within the community. He has served as the President of the Valley Cultural Center, is on the Board of Directors of the Valley Community Clinic and has served two years on the North Hollywood Project Area Committee. In addition, David has recently been appointed by Mayor Riordan to serve on the Greek Theater Advisory Committee.

His warm personality and caring nature have enabled him to be a respected leader in the business community as well. He is among the top producing commercial sales professionals in the San Fernando Valley. David also continues to take classes at UCLA Extension in a variety of areas.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in honoring David DeFore. He is a role model for the citizens of our community.

"A WELCOME ENTRANT INTO AN IMPORTANT DEBATE"

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, during our recess I was delighted to have a chance to address a forum sponsored by the Committee of Concerned Journalists at the Columbia School of Journalism in December. This committee, chaired by one of our most distinguished journalists, Bill Kovach, deals

with the critical subject of the responsibility of people in the journalism profession. I attended as one who both believes passionately in the importance of a free and vigorous press for our democracy, and is disappointed in the work product of that journalism much of the time. Because it is wholly inappropriate for government at any level and in any form to try to dictate to journalists, even for the best of reasons and under the best of motives, it is essential if we are to see the improvements that I think necessary in this area that we have this sort of self-scrutiny by distinguished journalists.

It is for this reason that I welcome and congratulate the journalists who have convened this committee and the work they are doing. Because I believe this deserves the full attention of everyone concerned about the state of our democracy, I ask that their organizing statement be printed here, along with the list of those who serve as the leadership of the committee. As of the end of October more than 400 journalists had signed on as members, and while that list is—happily—too long to be printed here, I would be glad to share it with any who are interested.

COMMITTEE OF CONCERNED JOURNALISTS—AN OVERVIEW

The Committee of Concerned Journalists is an unusual collaboration of reporters, editors, producers, publishers, owners and academics worried about the future of their profession.

The group believes this is a critical moment in American journalism. Revolutionary changes in technology, in economic equations, in our relationship with the public, threaten the core principles that define journalism's role in democratic society.

With splintering audiences and information overload, companies at once diversifying and merging, confronted by unimaginable complexity, we have begun to doubt ourselves and the meaning of our profession.

To secure journalism's future, the group believes that journalists from all media, geography, rank and generation must be clear about what sets journalism apart from other endeavors. There is a price for our press freedoms: We have a professional obligation to broker honestly the information that citizens must have to fulfill their duties in a self-governing society. It is well enough to entertain and amuse, but we must also provide democracy's grist and glue.

The group is proposing to seek a clear expression of those purposes and those core principles that unite journalists and define journalism. We have issued a statement of concern, articulating why a national effort at self-examination is necessary. That statement is circulating in newsrooms across the country, gaining signatories. The plan is to convene public meetings for all types of journalists and the public. The group will listen carefully for common ground and then prepare a written report on what we have learned. It will not be a report of recommendations or a code of conduct. Like the seminal Hutchins Commission Report "A Free and Responsible Press" 50 years ago, the report will attempt to clarify the common ground journalists share.

The series, which begins in November in Chicago and ends in Boston next June, will examine key questions of principle. What is journalism? Who is a journalist? Can journalism really be neutral? What are the responsibilities imposed by the First Amendment? More than half a dozen major educational institutions have already agreed to sponsor them.

This is only a beginning. A web site will serve as a host for discussions about forum

topics, current news stories and other journalistic issues. We believe other projects will evolve.

The effort was convened by the Nieman Foundation and the Project for Excellence in Journalism in June 1997 in Boston. The Committee is an extraordinary group. Members come from various media, backgrounds, ages and institutions, from David Halberstam, the New York author, to Mark Trahan, a Navajo Indian newspaper editor from Idaho; from Lucy Himstedt Riley, a news director in Montgomery, Ala., to Vanessa Williams of the Washington Post and the President of the National Association of Black Journalists, to the heads of several journalism schools.

The group has no set agenda. It is not interested in placing owners at odds with reporters, journalism with business, print with TV or the internet. It is simply a united belief that journalism is a unique form of communication. It is a mission, a service. We must communicate what that means.

A STATEMENT OF CONCERN

This is a critical moment for journalism in America. While the craft in many respects has never been better—consider the supply of information or the skill of reporters—there is a paradox to our communications age. Revolutionary changes in technology, in our economic structure and in our relationship with the public, are pulling journalism from its traditional moorings.

As audiences fragment and our companies diversify, there is a growing debate within news organizations about our responsibilities as businesses and our responsibilities as journalists. Many journalists feel a sense of lost purpose. There is even doubt about the meaning of news, doubt evident when serious journalistic organizations drift toward opinion, infotainment and sensation out of balance with news.

Journalists share responsibility for the uncertainty. Our values and professional standards are often vaguely expressed and inconsistently honored. We have been slow to change habits in the presentation of news that may have lost their relevance. Change is necessary.

Yet as we change we assert some core principles of journalism are enduring. They are those that make journalism a public service central to self-government. They define our profession not as the act of communicating but as a set of responsibilities. Journalism can entertain, amuse and lift our spirits, but news organizations also must cover the matters vital to the well being of their increasingly diverse communities to foster the debate upon which democracy depends. The First Amendment implies obligation as well as freedom.

For much of our history, we believed we could let our work enunciate these principles and our owners and managers articulate these responsibilities. Today, too often, the principles in our work are hard to discern or lost in the din, and our leaders feel constrained.

Now we believe journalists must speak for themselves. We call on our colleagues to join as a community of professionals to clarify the purpose and principles that distinguish our profession from other forms of communication.

Since the change we face is fundamental, it requires a response of the same magnitude. We need a focused examination of the demands on journalism of the 21st Century.

We propose to summon journalists to a period of national reflection. First, we ask our colleagues young and old to sign this declaration of concern. We believe the consortium of journalists who share a commitment to common principles is so broad and so significant that it will constitute a powerful movement toward renewal.

Next we will convene a set of public forums around the country over the next several months to hear the concerns of journalists as well as other interested individuals. The forums should reiterate two simple messages: that journalists of all generations are concerned about the direction of the profession; and that they want to clarify their purpose and principles. We do not presume to enumerate those principles here, but hope to have them articulated through the forums. These sessions, will include the public. We will publish an interim report after each one. At their conclusion, the group will release a final report that will attempt to define the enduring purpose of journalism, along with its principles, responsibilities and aspirations.

We see this as a beginning, a catalyst forging new ideas and a renewed spirit of conviction. We plan to carry the dialogue forward with a web site, videotapes of the forums and through other means. We do not intend to propose a set of solutions; this is an attempt to clarify our common ground. Nor is our motive to develop a detailed code of conduct; if journalism is a set of aims, how we fulfill them should change with changing times and be left to each news organization to decide. But if journalism is to survive, it falls to individual journalists, especially in each new generation, to articulate what it stands for.

CHILD CARE CRISIS

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, it is a sad reality that today's headlines are filled with stories that spring from the everyday struggle of working families to secure safe and dependable child care. The startling reality is the daily struggle of working women and men to secure affordable and safe child care.

The trends in society and the American workforce are clear. More families have both parents working. In today's society, many families need to have two parents working just to make ends meet. A 1995 study by the Families and Work Institute found that 55 percent of the women interviewed contributed half or more of their household income. Three out of five women with children under age 6 are working, and must find someone to care for their children.

That burden is a heavy one and becomes even more burdensome when reliable, quality child care is not available.

Mr. Speaker, President Clinton has correctly identified child care as a growing American crisis—a crisis that affects both the quality of our citizens' work and the quality of their lives. However, I regret that Mr. Clinton's broad prescription implies a centralized government solution to a problem that should be solved in each local community. At a time when this Congress is struggling to complete the task of balancing the budget, the President has proposed a laundry list of tax changes, subsidies, block grants and Washington-driven standards at a cost of nearly \$22 billion. Some of these proposals have merit and deserve extended analysis and debate.

Mr. Speaker, there is another way that is far more feasible and immediately affordable.

The legislation which I am introducing, legislation that will encourage a new public-private

partnership between local school districts and businesses to develop community-based solutions to meet local child care needs. This innovative legislative initiative will be in the form of grants to local education agencies that are able to show the community's needs and commitment to a new child care program.

This legislation does not mandate a Federal program for child care that imposes some Washington-based requirements on local communities. In fact, this bill combines the concept of state and local control of education with the time-tested concept of the public-private partnership. This bill makes it possible for local schools and businesses to work together to create their own program that meets the needs of their own community, whatever they may be.

Specifically, the legislation would create a competitive grant program, administered by the Department of Education. The program would provide one-time start-up grants directly to local school districts to explore and plan child care programs for children up to five years old. Schools would be required to match these grants with private funds. The "seed" money could only be used for planning and implementation of child care programs by local school systems and private businesses, not for construction or building renovation.

My legislation: (1) Creates a competitive grant program administered by the Department of Education; (2) provides a one-time start-up grant directly to school districts; (3) is available for programs providing care for children ages 0 to 5 (or age of compulsory school education); (4) expects a commitment of matching private dollars of 50% of the funding; (5) cannot be used for building construction or renovation.

This is not an untested concept.

My legislation is based on a model program, the "Infant Toddler Development Center," which has operated successfully for more than 15 years in my Congressional District.

It was initiated by Kathy Marino, a teacher/principal in Ridgewood, New Jersey and has attracted much-deserved praise. It is the prototype of the grant proposal I am introducing here today.

We need to help families solve the child care problem. And we need to give local communities the means to put their proposals to the test. If we want our children to get a head start in life, we must improve child care in this nation. Child care must be available and it must be affordable but most of all it must be of high quality, both in terms of safety and educational benefits.

IN MEMORY OF JAMES C. KIRKPATRICK

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to take a moment today to speak about a man of distinguished civic service and professional integrity. Missouri's "Mr. Democrat," James C. "Jimmy" Kirkpatrick, former Missouri Secretary of State, recently passed away at the age of 92.

A native of Braymer, MO, Kirkpatrick graduated from Northeast High School in Kansas

City and Central Missouri State University in Warrensburg, MO. After studying journalism at the University of Missouri, Kirkpatrick became interested in the news business. From 1954 to 1974, Kirkpatrick owned and operated several Missouri newspapers. He started his career at the Warrensburg Daily Star-Journal and rose to be editor of that newspaper. Later, he became editor of the Jefferson City News-Tribune, then purchased the weekly Windsor Review and later the weekly Lamar Democrat, in the town of Harry S. Truman's birth.

While editing the Jefferson City newspaper, Kirkpatrick was approached by then-Governor Forrest Smith to write a newspaper column and speeches for Missouri's chief executive. That is what really got him interested in politics, which became his legacy.

Jimmy Kirkpatrick first ran for statewide office in 1960, when he lost his bid to become Missouri Secretary of State to rising Democrat star Warren Hearnes. He won the job four years later, in 1964, when Hearnes was elected governor. Kirkpatrick was re-elected to his post as Secretary of State until his retirement in 1985. During his tenure, he received 8.4 million votes, making him Missouri's greatest statewide vote-getter since statehood. In his twenty year tenure, Kirkpatrick made over 1900 speeches which kept him very close to the constituents about which he cared so deeply.

In 1985, Kirkpatrick retired to Warrensburg, MO, whereupon he became the statehouse's most familiar booster of Central Missouri State University. In fact, he served for 12 years on the university's Board of Regents, including ten years as its president. Kirkpatrick was also a guest lecturer at CMSU in history, government, political science, and journalism classes. The university recently honored Kirkpatrick by naming its new library after him.

Kirkpatrick's first wife, Jessamine Elizabeth Young, passed away in 1985 after a 58-year marriage. He is survived by his second wife, Doris, one son, three grandchildren, four great-grandchildren, and three stepchildren.

Mr. Speaker, Jimmy Kirkpatrick displayed honor and integrity throughout his civic career. His admiration for and dedication to the people of Missouri is unprecedented, and I am certain that the Members of the House will join me in honoring the legacy of Missouri's own "Mr. Democrat."

TRIBUTE TO MARGARET BROCK

HON. ALLEN BOYD

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. BOYD. Mr. Speaker, rarely in my lifetime have I come to know an individual with the character and qualities of my friend who recently passed away, Margaret Brock. My only regret is that I did not know her longer. She was quite a remarkable woman, headstrong and determined to succeed in every endeavor she chose to make her own. She was a self-made millionaire, not that money was what made her rich. It was her heart, her kindness, and her ability to make every stranger feel like family. Ms. Brock will probably be best remembered for giving an ailing hospital new life, in addition to building a much needed nursing home and reviving a children's clinic

that had been abandoned by its original investors. Ms. Brock never let age get in the way of 16 hour days or numerous hours of volunteer service. Ms. Brock was a survivor and a shining example of what each of us should strive to become. She was loved by all in the community, whether they knew her personally or not. She was everything that was good in being human, not perfect but as close as I imagine most will come to while here on earth. My staff who knew her loved her as well. She was always offering her home as a place to stay and she never passed up an opportunity to make us all feel at home. I know we are all a little bit better off for knowing Ms. Brock, whether it was only for a few days or decades. May she take the heavens by storm as she did Calhoun and Liberty Counties, for I know she is smiling on us all.

CELEBRATING SAINT PAUL
BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call to the attention of the Congress the historic 90 year old Saint Paul Baptist Church of Los Angeles, California, whose great congregation will come together on Friday, February 13 to commemorate the one year anniversary of their esteemed Pastor, Dr. Joel Anthony Ward.

An array of distinguished religious and civic leaders from around our city will join the congregation to honor Dr. Ward and his wife, MaLinda at this special service. The keynote address will be delivered by Reverend Joe B. Hardwick, Pastor of Praises of Zion Baptist Church, whose outstanding choir will sing at the service.

This special weekend will culminate on Sunday, February 15, 1998, with a special worship service. Among the participants will be Dr. William Epps, Pastor of Second Baptist Church; Rev. Alvin Tunstall, Jr., Pastor of Trinity Baptist Church; Rev. Perry J. Jones, Pastor of Messiah Baptist Church; and Rev. G.D. McClain, Pastor of First Bethany Missionary Baptist Church. These distinguished clergymen recognize the challenges that religious leaders face today, and appreciate the remarkable record Dr. Ward has established in the short time he has been Pastor of Saint Paul Baptist Church.

Dr. Ward was the Pastor and Organizer of Rehoboth Baptist Church in Detroit, Michigan when he accepted the call to become Pastor of Saint Paul. His inaugural year has been a great success. His exceptional stewardship has touched many lives, and has made an important difference in the life of his church.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues in this chamber join me in extending our best wishes to Dr. Ward on this joyous occasion. May God continue to bless his work as he ministers to the spiritual needs of his congregation.

TRIBUTE TO COLEMAN
ALEXANDER YOUNG

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the life of a man who was a civil rights legend, a political genius and an extraordinary human being. Coleman Alexander Young, Detroit's first African American mayor, died November 29, 1997, in the city he loved. He was 79 years old.

Mr. Young, who served a record five consecutive terms before leaving office in 1994, blazed a trail of social and political equality by acting on his conviction that all people are entitled to a decent life. Born in the segregated South when white-robed Klansmen inflicted a reign of terror on African Americans, Young had an uncompromising commitment to justice, equality of opportunity, economic empowerment and dignity for all people.

That commitment formed the foundation of his activism in the labor movement, the U.S. Army, the national political scene and the mayor's office. Mr. Young was, as former Michigan Governor William Milliken said at his funeral service, "a man of glorious gifts."

He was dazzlingly brilliant, disarmingly witty and outrageously outspoken. He was quick to anger and even quicker to forgive. He was not afraid to speak the truth, no matter whom it upset, and he was utterly fearless in his defense of basic human rights for all people—urban dwellers, common laborers, political activists, the disenchanted and those ignored or scorned by society.

Coleman Young was born May 24, 1918, in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, the oldest of William and Ida Young's five children. In 1923, the Young family moved to Detroit where they settled in Black Bottom, a racially and ethnically diverse eastside Detroit neighborhood just two miles from the office he would later occupy as mayor.

The pernicious effects of systemic racism would follow him through his life. But instead of weakening his resolve, these challenges strengthened his spirit. As a student, Young excelled in his classes and earned all A's, but was denied a scholarship to three parochial high schools when school officials learned he was black. After graduating second in his high school class, he was denied scholarships to the University of Michigan and what is now known as Wayne State University because of his race.

Years later he said those early brushes with racial discrimination were catalysts that fueled his desire to make fundamental social changes. The following excerpts from the memorial booklet prepared for Mr. Young's funeral sum up the early years when he paid a heavy price for being a labor activist in Detroit and a civil rights activist in the segregated Army Air Corps.

"His activism was evident in 1937 when he joined the ranks of automotive workers. Young worked as an electrician's apprentice and soon became a labor organizer of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO). He was fired because of his union activities. Taking a job at the U.S. Post Office, Young again angered supervisors by recruiting employees to band together in a labor union. Postal man-

agers used Young's involvement in a protest against racial segregation at Sojourner Truth, as eastside public housing project, as a reason to fire him.

During World War II, Young joined the U.S. Army at the age of 24. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Infantry and later transferred to the Air Corps. There he became the nation's first black bombardier. He and other blacks in the Army Air Corps became known as the Tuskegee Airmen. However, racial discrimination prevented them from fighting in the War. They fought the Army instead.

Young organized a group of 100 other black officers and staged a sit-in at the "whites only" officers Club at Freeman Field, Indiana. They were jailed after they refused to sign documents agreeing to stay out of the club. Ironically the black officers were kept under guard while German POWs moved freely on the base. At least one high-ranking army officer wanted to court-martial and shoot the black officers. The protest did end segregation at the club.

Mayor Young continued his work as a union organizer after the war. Elected director of organization of the Wayne County AFL-CIO in 1948, he was the organization's first black paid staff member. In response to the blatant racism in the labor union hierarchy, he and other activists founded the National Negro Labor Council, whose goal was to win decent wages for blacks and whites. Entrenched union leaders were stunned and upset by the rapid growth of this group that dared to challenge the union establishment. NNLC membership included everyone from black factory workers in Detroit to white textile workers in the South to actors and activists on the east coast. Young and the NNLC also drew the wrath of the House Un-American Activities Committee which was investigating communism. He was summoned before the committee in 1952. Young's defiant testimony and his fearless challenge of the committee's role in spying on and terrorizing ordinary citizens made him a hero to thousands of Americans.

When asked if any of his associates were Communists, Young told the committee that they had him confused with a stool pigeon. When the committee lawyer said "Niggra" instead of Negro, Young corrected his speech and accused him of deliberately slurring the word to insult blacks. Young did not mince words about his view of the committee. He told them, "I consider it an un-American activity to pry into a person's private thoughts, to pry into a person's associates. I consider that an un-American activity."

Dave Moore, a longtime associate, recalled the euphoria the testimony sparked. "Coleman Young could have been elected king of Detroit. Blacks and whites responded to what he said."

But that victory was short-lived. The auto plants still blacklisted him. The UAW and other unions slammed the door in his face and the FBI put him on its list of dangerous individuals. For years he survived on jobs, but never lost his thirst for equality.

In the 1960's, Young focused on politics as the way to bring about necessary change. In 1964, he was elected to the State Senate. He quickly rose to leadership and became the first black member of the Democratic Natural Committee. In 1973, just six years after a searing urban rebellion that charred the heart and the landscape of Detroit, Young decided to run for Mayor.

Young had little money and even less support from the establishment. But his insistent call for an end to police brutality resonated among both blacks and whites who chafed under an occupying army of hostile police. He won the race and became the first black mayor in the city's history.

Young took the reins of a battered and nearly bankrupt city. The 1974 Oil Embargo nearly decimated Detroit car makers, and the city shuddered from a mass exodus of businesses and population. During his 20-year tenure, he integrated the Detroit Police Department despite strident protests from the police officer's union, established a national recognized community crime prevention program and brought the city through its financial crisis by forging alliances with political, business, union, community and religious leaders. Because of Young's success, Henry Ford II described him as "A damn good business manager."

Young led the effort to modernize Detroit auto plants and to keep major businesses in the city. During his tenure, the Renaissance Center opened, the city became a site on the Grand Prix circuit, Detroit saw the construction of its first single family subdivision in decades, and the long-neglected river front began to blossom with parks and residential developments.

Mayor Young gave economic opportunity to record numbers of black, Hispanic and female business owners. He brought blacks and women into government by appointing them to his staff and to head city departments. He appointed blacks and whites on a "50-50" basis.

During his lifetime, Young was a past president of the U.S. Conference of Mayors and served on the Democratic National Committee and the National Conference of Democratic Mayors. He was the recipient of the prestigious Jefferson Award from the American Institute for Public Service and the NAACP's coveted Springarn medal for distinguished achievement. In addition the Congressional Black Caucus honored him with its Adam Clayton Powell Award for outstanding political leadership. A Congressional Black Caucus tribute to Mayor Young is included at the end of these remarks.

Mayor Young decided against running for office a sixth time because of ill health. In his later years, he taught at Wayne State University which has an endowed chair in urban affairs named for him. He also concentrated his attention on a foundation he established to give college scholarships to needy youngsters.

His survivors include a son, Coleman Young Jr., two sisters, Bernice Grier and Juanita Clark, and his companion, Barbara Parker.

As I said during his funeral service, Coleman Young's leadership and courage informed me and every other black politician who stands for anything in Michigan. The only way to honor his memory is to keep his struggle alive.

TRIBUTE TO MEL WILSON

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mel Wilson, who has served as

the President of the Southland Regional Association of Realtors.

Mel Wilson has worked diligently this past year to enhance the reputation of the Association. It is regarded as one of the preeminent associations of the real estate business as a result of his efforts.

The Association has improved and expanded member services and has enabled all members to successfully pursue the real estate business. Mel has worked to ensure the Association's reputation as a leader in technology has been maintained, an effort which resulted in the development of an award-winning Internet site. The importance of technology, especially in this day and age, is evident to Mel.

A testament to Mel's strength of character and desire to improve our community is exemplified through his actions as the President of this Association. Under his leadership, the Association has continued to play an active role in the community.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in paying tribute to Mel Wilson. He is a role model for the citizens of Los Angeles.

A POINT-OF-LIGHT FOR ALL AMERICANS: RUBY NOTTAGE

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, Ruby Nottage was a Point-Of-Light for Brooklyn and for all urban communities struggling for empowerment. She was a point of light for all Americans. She was a totally unique creation, a magnificent fabric woven from both the rough strands of the street and the well refined strings of mankind's highest cultural aspirations. Ruby Nottage could walk with kings, after all, and never lose the common touch because Ruby Nottage was born a natural queen.

At a time when education has assumed its rightful place on our national agenda it is important to first note that Ruby Nottage was a teacher. She enjoyed a 30-year career in the New York City public school system as a teacher; assistant principal and as principal of P.S. 93 in Bedford-Stuyvesant. Ms. Nottage also proudly served as a Member of the Board, president and trustee of the Brooklyn YWCA for 15 years. She was appointed by Governor Mario Cuomo to the New York State Martin Luther King Commission, and also served as Political Planning Chair of the Brooklyn Women's Political Caucus. She was also a member of the Community Advisory Board for Medgar Evers College. Ms. Nottage was one of the founders of an independent Democratic Club: Partners for Progress. She was also a founding member of the Brooklyn Coalition for Community Empowerment. In 1984, she was elected Democratic District Leader of the 57th Assembly District. Ruby Nottage was also recognized as 1996 Woman of the Year by Brooklyn Links, Inc.

Ruby was as much at home with a political party nominating petition in her hand as she was reviewing a fine work of art. She could prepare and appreciate the finest cuisine. But if a late session at the Board of Elections re-

quired that she eat cold fast food she had no complaints. She had "class" in the best sense of the word. She would do nothing in a sloppy way. To every action and activity of her life she applied high standards. Ruby was a glowing example of how a royal style can bloom within the context of American grassroots democracy.

My remembrances of Ruby are slightly different from most of her other admirers. I didn't have the delight and the pleasure of growing up with Ruby; of going to school with her; or of working with her as a colleague during her 30 years in the NYC school system. Ruby was a member of a rare species, the native New Yorker, born and raised here. She didn't come like many of us from Tennessee or Texas or Jamaica or Panama or New Jersey. She was a daughter of New York City—of Brownstones, subways, and skyscrapers.

Since I was not fortunate enough to grow up knowing Ruby I had to discover her. What her close friends may take for granted I have had to observe with a sense of wonder and awe. She was a Renaissance woman with a broad range of interests. She reached out for the whole spectrum of experience, the pleasant and the difficult, the same sensitivity and intellect that she brought into a theater or an art gallery she carried into the dirt and grime of partisan politics. She brought the same passion to a discussion of the transition of the Brooklyn political machine that she brought to the merger of modern painting concepts with African diaspora subject matter and contents.

It was as late as 1982 that I first discovered Ruby Nottage. She was a founding member of the Brooklyn Coalition for Community Empowerment. We later shared the euphoria of the Jesse Jackson bid for the Presidency and the David Dinkins mayoral victory. We also shared more than a few excruciating disappointments in the arena of politics. Throughout some very intense group soul searching and heated debates Ruby never lost the nobility in her demeanor. She was always the teacher who used exemplary English and offered clarity and logic to keep the deliberations on track.

We all appreciated very much Ruby's dedication to the cause of community empowerment. On one occasion following a very discouraging meeting she pulled me aside and pointing a finger in my face, whispered: "You know, Major, you are one of the few people who have continued to believe in group decision-making and real community empowerment after you got elected."

I have a vivid recollection of that compliment. Her words were like a Congressional Medal of Honor. When you are in the political trenches surrounded by sell-outs and cynicism there are few things as inspiring as recognition and understanding from a respected fellow worker.

It was an honor to receive praise from Ruby because she had no hidden political agenda. She was the most unselfish District Leader in America. Politics added nothing to her life except headaches and challenges. It was by choice, not need, that she accepted the challenges and became the District Leader for the 57th Assembly District. By choice this Renaissance Lady had woven a life for herself that was unique. Where else could you find the combination of school principal and District Leader? Along with her husband, Wally, and the rest of the family, Ruby created a combination Brownstone palace and art gallery on

Dean Street. Where else could you find such a collector of precious items willing to offer her home as a meeting hall and site for political fundraisers? Few galleries in Brooklyn are as fascinating as the Nottage home, but you don't have to pay a fee or purchase a painting there.

Because of what I experienced in my relationship with Ruby over the past sixteen years, nothing surprises me about her record of accomplishments before I met her: That she traveled to Farmville, Virginia during the Civil Rights struggle to provide service to schools that had been closed is one more example of her being willing to place herself at risk on the firing line. Despite her appreciation of the finer comforts of life she also braved the inconveniences and hardships of Haiti to help set up day care centers for children. It is not surprising that as a responsible, professional resident she served for fifteen years as a member of the Board of the Brooklyn YWCA. It is also consistent with her unique duality that she was a founder of an independent Democratic club, Partners for Progress. Moving from participation in an established national institution to an almost revolutionary grassroots base was not a difficult transition for Ruby. The common touch didn't stop her from walking with kings and vice versa.

In all that she did Ruby could blend the practical and the sublime. I am certain that her son Aaron reflects these same ingredients in his pursuit of law. His cases will never be handled with less than maximum thoroughness and responsibility. Since tickets for her recent play were all sold out I could not yet see the recent work of Lynn Nottage; however, I am certain that her drama will be a blend of meaningful contents and message with great style and method. Ruby's genes and nurturing would allow it to happen no other way.

Ruby Nottage now belongs to the ages. She now becomes one of the ancestors for our children and grandchildren. Our ancestors are our eternal role models. As she was a role model in life we should strive to keep her forever a role model. Cinque, the leader of the Amistad rebels insisted that in a moment of crisis he would not be alone because he would be joined by his ancestors. To gain strength from their ancestors our children need to know who they are. Television cameras, movies and celebrity magazines will never tell them who their living role models are. We can certainly not depend on the media and our official school curricula to let our children know who their magnificent dead ancestors are. It is my plea to all who cherished her that we do more than merely fix a monument to Ruby in our minds.

Ruby Nottage now has a place among our magnificent ancestors. For the next few years we must strive in every way possible to move beyond the monuments in our minds to pay homage to Ruby in some concrete and highly visible ways. Little Brooklyn girls and mature men and women should be able to know Ruby's story and call up this beautiful ancestor for inspiration in the future. Some have pledged to go forward and get busy to write a book about Ruby or name a street or erect a statue or start a scholarship fund or name a school after her or do all of the above.

Just because she was in a class by herself is no reason why others should not be encouraged to strive to match her magnificent performance. Ruby Nottage was a Point-of-Light that must be magnified and multiplied.

HONORING DAVID DUNCAN

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have the opportunity today to honor Mr. David Duncan of Springfield, MS. Mr. Duncan is retiring after 33 years as a member of the Teamsters Union. Mr. Duncan's dedication and loyalty to the Teamsters Union and his fellow workers is exemplified by his decades of service to the Union.

His career began at the tender age of 9, when he would shine shoes near the Springfield train station on weekend nights. After honorably serving our nation as a Sergeant in the U.S. Army, Mr. Duncan returned from Europe to marry his high school sweetheart, Anna, with whom he celebrated his 40th wedding anniversary earlier this month. Dave began his career as a Teamster as a driver/dockman in 1965, and four years later was elected as steward.

Dave began his service as an official in Local Union 404 as Business Agent and then was subsequently elected as Vice President/Executive Officer in 1988. Dave's leadership in this organization has allowed it to flourish from a nearly bankrupt union to the vibrant and healthy organization that it is today. The Union was able to move into a new and much larger facility, as well as the important existence of the Local 404 Health Benefits Fund which has experienced a dramatic fourfold increase in reserve funds to provide benefits for many years to come.

Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure and privilege today to stand before this body to honor the loyalty and hard work of my constituent, Mr. Dave Duncan, a man who has epitomized the ideal integration of family dedication, work ethic and diligence, and community involvement. The Local Union 404 will sorely miss the leadership of Mr. Duncan in the future, but the legacy of his commitment to workers and issues that affect all of the community will carry on indefinitely.

ON BEHALF OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS ON THE DEATH OF DETROIT MAYOR COLEMAN A. YOUNG

HON. MAXINE WATERS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, we are deeply saddened to hear of the loss of former Mayor Coleman Young this past Saturday. Mayor Young was a political icon who gave leadership both at the local and national level. We will miss him greatly.

When he won office in 1974, Mayor Young was one of the first African Americans to become Mayor of a large metropolitan city. We will remember him for his twenty years of dynamic leadership of the City of Detroit.

He took over the reins of a city in 1974 that was steeped in racism and discord. During his tenure, he attempted to open economic opportunities for all people in the city. He provided a special sense of pride and empowerment to

Detroit's black community and he had a special place in all of our hearts.

We will mourn his passing, but remember his many contributions to our history. It was his input that helped President Jimmy Carter formulate a public policy program for America's urban areas. His efforts were responsible for building the renowned Museum of African American Art.

May it comfort his family to know that so many share their loss. And may it comfort the people of Detroit to know that people from across the country acknowledge his contributions.

Maxine Waters, chair; Earl Hilliard, first vice chair; Eddie Bernice Johnson, second vice chair; Corrine Brown, secretary; Sheila Jackson-Lee, whip. Members John Conyers, Jr., William Clay, Louis Stokes, Ronald Dellums, Charles Rangel, Julian Dixon, Major R. Owens, Edolphus Towns, Floyd Flake, John Lewis, Donald M. Payne, Eleanor Holmes Norton, William Jefferson, Eva Clayton, Sanford Bishop, James Clyburn, Alcee Hastings, Cynthia McKinney, Carrie Meek, Bobby Rush, Robert Scott, Melvin Watt, Albert Wynn, Bennie Thompson, Chaka Fattah, Jesse Jackson, Jr., Juanita Millender-McDonald, Elijah Cummings, Julia Carson, Donna Christian-Green, Danny Davis, Harold Ford, Jr., Carolyn Kilpatrick and Senator Carol Moseley-Braun.

KASHMIRI PANDITS MASSACRED

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on January 26th of this year, in Kashmir, India, 23 Kashmiri Pandits, were massacred in cold blood. Unprovoked, 30 militants entered the homes of four Pandit families, opened fire and killed all but one. After the killings, the militants set their home and a small temple on fire.

Mr. Speaker, for the last 7 years, Kashmiri Pandits have been subjected to unprovoked and senseless killings. They have been forced to leave their homes in the Kashmir Valley because of the actions committed by terrorists and militants who are armed and trained by the enemies of India.

The terrorists' agenda is simple. It is to undermine the restoration of democratic rule and peace that was brought back to Jammu and Kashmir in October 1996. I should note that the killings took place on India's 48th Republic Day. A spokesman for a Kashmiri Pandit organization stated that "the massacre of the innocent people by the Pakistan trained militants on the occasion of the Republic Day was a mockery of Indians' integrity in the 50th year of Independence."

This peaceful community, which has been subjected to countless targeted killings, has been forced to live in refugee camps scattered throughout India. Rather than living in their homeland, the Pandit community has been living in ill-equipped camps that lack the proper educational and job training facilities that would enable them to live decent and productive lives. This has resulted in tremendous suffering by the community and the cultural and social deterioration of their community.

Mr. Speaker, we must work with the Indian Government in bringing peace and security to

this volatile region. We must encourage India's National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) to play an instrumental role in resolving this issue. I have asked the US State Department to encourage the Indian Government to designate the Kashmiri Pandit community as an "Internally Displaced People" (IDP) so that they may receive extensive humanitarian assistance.

I urge Members of this Body to work with me with the Government of India in creating conditions in the Kashmir Valley that are conducive to the return of the Pandits.

TRIBUTE TO CEL AGUIGUI: A
CHAMORRO PUBLIC SERVANT

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, at the end of this month, Mr. Celestin "Cel" J. Aguigui, a native son of Guam, will retire after 30 years of dedicated public service. Cel has served our country well as a teacher, a military officer, a State of Arizona employee, an assistant to the first Congressman from Guam, and as a senior information specialist with the U.S. Census Bureau.

The eldest of nine children, Cel moved from Guam to the U.S. mainland and graduated with a B.A. degree in political science from DePaul University. His higher education would prove invaluable as he pursued his professional career as legislative assistant, and later as the district director, for the late Honorable Antonio Borja Won Pat, Guam's first elected delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives. As an assistant to Congresswoman Won Pat, Cel was responsible for land issues, civilian and military relations, and defense issues.

His stint with the U.S. Air Force is noteworthy. Cel was a commissioned officer and served as a detachment commander and logistic officer both in the United States and at overseas bases. During the Vietnam War, he served as an aircraft maintenance officer for

the 13th Tactical Fighter Squadron which flew combat missions. He supervised the entire maintenance operations consisting of 30 fighter aircraft and over 100 maintenance personnel. For meritorious service, he was awarded the Air Force commendation medal and the bronze star.

In 1989, Cel joined the staff of the U.S. Census Bureau. As a senior information specialist, Cel represented the bureau at national conferences as a speaker, panelist and exhibitor. During his entire career with the bureau, Cel has been an invaluable resource and advocate for the minority communities. He has contributed significantly in promoting the importance of census participation for Hispanics, Native Americans, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders. For his dedication in improving communication between community leaders and the agency, he was awarded the bronze medal, the highest award given by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Cel's commitment to the community is exemplified by his various volunteer programs and civic participation at the local level. As a resident of Prince George's County, he served as the first Pacific Islander appointed by Parris Glendinning, the former Prince George's County Executive, to be a member of the Asian Pacific Advisory Board. A later appointment by Wayne Curry, the current Prince George's County Executive, gave Cel an opportunity to serve as a member of the Human Relations Commission as well as a member of the Community and Ethnic Advisory Board. His other accomplishments include: (1) past president of the Guam Society of America; (2) past president of the Federal Executive Association of Guam; (3) recipient of the "Who is Who in Washington, D.C."; and (4) named one of ten individuals selected in 1997 as a "Volunteer of the Year" by the Prince George's County Voluntary Action Center.

I am proud to recognize this remarkable public servant. Cel Aguigui's unselfish dedication and his personal commitment to others enhances all of our lives. I congratulate Cel for his retirement from federal service, and wish him and his family well. Si Yu'os Ma'ase, Cel, for all your work to bring together diverse

groups and to make this a better place in which to live.

TRIBUTE TO MR. KELSO
GILLENWATER

HON. ADAM SMITH

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. ADAM SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I am here today to congratulate Mr. Kelso Gillenwater, president and publisher of the News Tribune newspaper in Tacoma, WA, for the last 8 years.

Mr. Gillenwater officially retired as president and publisher of the News Tribune, one of the most respected publications in the state, last week. Mr. Gillenwater provided Tacoma with fair, insightful, and thorough news and editorial coverage. He has spent his life in the newspaper business as a reporter, editorial writer, and business manager. It is this knowledge of all aspects of the newspaper business that have made Mr. Gillenwater such a quality president of the News Tribune.

Not only has Mr. Gillenwater given his time to the newspaper, he has been dedicated to the community. Mr. Gillenwater has given so much to the community—he is a board member of the Washington State Historical Society, the International Museum of Modern Glass, the Washington State Bar Association, and a member of the Higher Education Coordinating Board and the Executive Council for a Greater Tacoma. He has also donated his time as president of the Pacific Harbors Council of the Boy Scouts.

Mr. Gillenwater is a fine example of an American who has made his community a better place to live. I am proud to have worked with him and would like this Congress to recognize his accomplishments.

I send my best wishes out to Mr. Gillenwater and his family. I wish him an enjoyable retirement in the years ahead.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, January 29, 1998, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

FEBRUARY 3

10:00 a.m.
Budget
To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget for fiscal year 1999.
SD-608

Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to examine the military implications of the Ottawa Land Mine Treaty.
SD-419

2:00 p.m.
Armed Services
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program.
SH-216

Environment and Public Works
To hold hearings on the nominations of Donald J. Barry, of Wisconsin, to be Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife, Department of the Interior, and Sallyanne Harper, of Virginia, to be Chief Financial Officer, Environmental Protection Agency.
SD-406

2:30 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee
To resume hearings on S. 1253, to provide Federal land management agencies the authority and capability to manage Federal lands effectively in accordance with the principles of multiple use and sustained yield.
SD-366

FEBRUARY 4

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on the nomination of Donald J. Barry, of Wisconsin, to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish and Wildlife.
SD-366

Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, on proposed legislation to revise the Rehabilitation Act.
SD-430

Select on Intelligence
To hold hearings on classified disclosures to Congress.
SH-216

10:00 a.m.
Budget
To continue hearings on the President's proposed budget for fiscal year 1999.
SD-608

2:00 p.m.
Judiciary
To hold hearings on pending judicial nominations.
SD-226

FEBRUARY 5

9:00 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
To hold hearings to examine the global warming agreement recently reached in Kyoto, Japan.
SR-332

9:30 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings to evaluate U.S. biologic vaccine programs as to their impact on Gulf War veterans, and to examine lessons learned for future deployments.
SH-216

10:00 a.m.
Budget
To hold closed hearings to examine issues before the International Monetary Fund.
SD-608

Judiciary
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-226

2:00 p.m.
Armed Services
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program.
SR-222

FEBRUARY 6

9:30 a.m.
Joint Economic
To hold hearings to examine the employment-unemployment situation for January.
1334 Longworth Building

FEBRUARY 10

10:00 a.m.
Judiciary
To resume hearings to examine certain issues with regard to the proposed Global Tobacco Settlement which will mandate a total reformation and restructuring of how tobacco products are manufactured, marketed and distributed in America.
SD-226

Labor and Human Resources
To resume hearings to examine the scope and depth of the proposed settlement between State Attorneys General and tobacco companies to mandate a total reformation and restructuring of how tobacco products are manufactured, marketed, and distributed in America.
SD-430

Special on Aging
To hold hearings on the goals that must be achieved by a reformed social security system.
SD-628

2:00 p.m.
Judiciary
Antitrust, Business Rights, and Competition Subcommittee
To hold hearings on oversight of the antitrust division of the Department of Justice.
SD-226

FEBRUARY 11

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-366

Labor and Human Resources
Public Health and Safety Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the role of the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research (Department of Health and Human Services) in health quality improvement.
SD-430

FEBRUARY 12

10:00 a.m.
Judiciary
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-226

Labor and Human Resources
To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Education of the Deaf Act.
SD-430

2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
National Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 62, to prohibit further extension or establishment of any national monument in Idaho without full public participation, S. 477, to require an Act of Congress And the consultation with State legislature prior to the establishment by the President of national monuments, S. 691, to ensure that the public and the Congress have the right and opportunity to participate in decisions that affect the use and management of all public lands, H.R. 901, to preserve the sovereignty of the U.S. over public lands, and H.R. 1127, to amend the Antiquities Act regarding the establishment by the President of certain national monuments.
SD-366

FEBRUARY 24

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To resume hearings to examine the scope and depth of the proposed settlement between States Attorneys General and tobacco companies to mandate a total reformation and restructuring of how tobacco products are manufactured, marketed, and distributed in America.
SR-253

10:00 a.m.
Judiciary
Technology, Terrorism, and Government Information Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine incidences of foreign terrorists in America five years after the World Trade Center.
SD-226

Labor and Human Resources
To resume hearings to examine the scope and depth of the proposed settlement between State Attorneys General and tobacco companies to mandate a total reformation and restructuring of how tobacco products are manufactured, marketed, and distributed in America.
SD-430

2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
National Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the status of the visitor center and museum facilities project at Gettysburg National Military Park in Pennsylvania.
SD-366

<p>Judiciary Constitution, Federalism, and Property Rights Subcommittee To hold hearings to examine whether term limits or campaign finance reform would provide true political reform.</p>	<p>Labor and Human Resources To resume hearings to examine the confidentiality of medical information. SD-430</p> <p>2:00 p.m. Judiciary Immigration Subcommittee Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-226</p>	<p>America, and the Retired Officers Association. 345 Cannon Building</p> <p>OCTOBER 6</p> <p>9:30 a.m. Veterans' Affairs To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs on the legislative recommendations of the American Legion. 345 Cannon Building</p>
<p>FEBRUARY 25</p> <p>10:00 a.m. Judiciary To hold hearings to examine incidences of high tech worker shortage. SD-226</p> <p>2:00 p.m. Judiciary To hold hearings on pending judicial nominations. SD-226</p>	<p>MARCH 3</p> <p>9:30 a.m. Veterans' Affairs To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. 345 Cannon Building</p>	<p>CANCELLATIONS</p> <p>JANUARY 29</p> <p>10:00 a.m. Foreign Relations To hold hearings on the nomination of Robert T. Grey, Jr., of Virginia, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as United States Representative to the Conference on Disarmament, Department of State. SD-419</p>
<p>FEBRUARY 26</p> <p>9:30 a.m. Veterans' Affairs To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Non-Commissioned Officers Association, the Paralyzed Veterans of America, the Jewish War Veterans, the Military Order of the Purple Heart, the Blinded Veterans Association, and the Veterans of World War I. 345 Cannon Building</p> <p>10:00 a.m. Judiciary Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-226</p>	<p>MARCH 18</p> <p>9:30 a.m. Veterans' Affairs To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Disabled American Veterans. 345 Cannon Building</p> <p>MARCH 25</p> <p>9:30 a.m. Veterans' Affairs To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of AMVETS, the American Ex-Prisoners of War, the Vietnam Veterans of</p>	<p>12:00 p.m. Commerce, Science, and Transportation Business meeting, to mark up S. 1297, to redesignate Washington National Airport as "Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport". SR-253</p>